

PREMIER TO GUIDE
GENOA DELEGATION
FROM POST IN PARISSurprise Expressed at Refusal of
Plenipotentiary Powers to
French Representatives

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 6.—Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, has taken the decision of directing the French delegation to Genoa, while remaining at Paris. Even an important section of the French press confesses surprise at the refusal of plenipotentiary powers to Louis Barthou and the other delegates. They will have to follow written instructions, they must signal the displeasure of the French negotiators at any breach of the understanding, which would rule out disarmament, reparations and existing treaties from discussion. They are prepared to leave the conference if Mr. Lloyd George endeavors to depart from the program. They must refer back to the Government—that is to say, Mr. Poincaré—any point not clearly explained in the memorandum which will be furnished them.

Mr. Poincaré is to direct the orchestra from a distance. Apparently he feels he could have greater authority and control, greater possibilities, if he is not obliged to enter into a personal debate with Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier. But the alarm of Mr. Lloyd George at finding the French Premier absent, the French delegation powerless, the French leader prepared to keep out of the conference and at best compelled to refer back proposals which other delegates would be able to accept, is understandable. Obviously, there is no room for maneuvers, no opportunity for dramatic surprises nor suddenly obtained decisions.

Precautions Questioned
It is announced in official quarters that Mr. Lloyd George will stop tomorrow in Paris on his way to Genoa and endeavor to persuade M. Poincaré that his personal presence is indispensable, or that failing him M. Barthou should be much more than a simple observer. It is hard to tell how far these precautions of Mr. Poincaré are strategic. It cannot escape notice that one day it is intimated that England will press for payments from France and will not renew the second loan made in 1916, afterward renewed in 1919, and now expiring, and that the next day France takes steps which, without doubt, render the Genoa conference entirely useless as a political manifestation, seriously jeopardizing all chance of agreement and indeed seems to threaten the wreck of international meetings.

One critic suggests to The Christian Science Monitor that these may be moves in the diplomatic game and that an arrangement by which France should effectively participate in the Genoa conference is still possible. This theory, however, does not find ready acceptance. The fact is that M. Poincaré, considering what are called the "abdications" of his predecessors, is suspicious of Mr. Lloyd George's tactics regarding the attitude of the Chamber, which declines in the future merely to register decisions of the conference, because it is better to hold aloof.

Stands on Reserve
From his post of vantage at Paris he can calmly watch and reflect and ascertain parliamentary feeling. He stands on reserve. The absence of the President of the Republic furnishes a good reason for M. Poincaré staying in Paris. But this absence was contemplated when M. Poincaré undertook to go to Genoa. There has been much changing of minds.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

UNION OFFICIALS PRESSING
DEMAND FOR OVERTIME PAYMaintain Much Time Is Lost in Traveling Through the
Underground Tunnels to Face of Coal

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 6.—Presentation of the case of the anthracite miners in support of their 19 demands will be completed by tomorrow, it was announced here today just before the representatives of the workers and operators resumed their deliberations at the Union League Club.

The miners are prepared to present data to maintain their claim for overtime. The coal industry was said to be one of the few basic industries where the employer is not required to pay time and a half for overtime work.

The miners expect to show that an average of 45 minutes is lost by the miner while traveling underground to get to the face of the coal and that in some mines an hour and a half and sometimes two hours passes while the men crawl and stumble through dark tunnels to their work.

The miners demand an eight-hour day from "bank to bank," which will be, it was said, an actual eight-hour day, including the time consumed after the miner gets down the shaft, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sunday and holiday work. Under present conditions, the miners' representatives will assert, the miners lose two or three hours pay through not having a basic eight-hour day, with overtime provision.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, on his arrival here from Washington yesterday, where he testified before the House Labor Committee, said he

UNIONS URGE MEN
TO STAY AT WORK IN
ENGINEERING TRADES

LONDON, April 6.—The engineering employers yesterday ratified the informal understanding arrived at between Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, Sir Allan Smith and the leaders of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The employers also agreed to suspend the lockout notices against these unions, formal negotiations to begin next Monday.

The unions, at a delegate conference, accepted these proposals and appealed to all their members to remain at work. This means that firms will be able to keep sufficient machines going, with the aid of apprentices and semi-skilled men, to meet their most urgent orders. Consequently, the Amalgamated Engineering Union is placed virtually in a hopeless position.

The situation created by the shipbuilding workers' ballot was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the men's delegates and the joint labor council. The council is understood to favor mediation and after an interview with Dr. T. J. Macnamara, the Labor Minister, it decided to hold a conference between the employers and the union's negotiating committee today.

SANTIAGO SESSION
FOR PAN-AMERICANS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A Pan-American conference to be held in Santiago, Chile, in March, 1923, has been authorized by the governing board of the Pan-American Union. The conference, which will last from six to eight weeks, will be the fifth that has been called since a union of the American republics was created. The first one was held in Washington in 1889; the second in Mexico City; the third in Rio de Janeiro, and the fourth in Buenos Aires. The conferences are held approximately every five years, but the one assigned to Chile in 1914 was postponed and none has been held since 1910.

Chile will issue the call to the other republics and fix the exact date on which the conference will open. Sec. Charles Evans Hughes was authorized by the governing board to appoint committees on rules and regulations and to preside over the program committee.

At these Pan-American gatherings questions relating to economic and commercial improvement in Pan-American relations are discussed.

PRESIDENT AND NAVY
SECRETARY CONFER

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Navy Department's side of its dispute with "little navy men" in Congress was laid before President Harding today by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and Theodore Roosevelt, assistant Secretary, who took to the White House detailed information on which the department based its request for a permanent appropriation of \$6,000. A House subcommittee cut the figure to \$7,000. No formal announcement of the President's position was made, but his conference with the department chiefs was said to have encouraged them in their hope that Congress eventually would revise the sub-committee authorization upwards.

FRENCH RECORD PRICE FOR STAMP
PARIS, April 6 (By The Associated Press).—A 1-cent British Guiana stamp, issue of 1856, black on carmine, sold today to an American for \$90,000. A sale of the famous Baron de Breda collection. This price, plus 17 1/2 per cent estate tax, making a total of \$105,000, was the highest ever paid for a stamp in France.

found great sympathy for the miners' cause in Congress and with the public. Mr. Lewis will attend today's negotiations with the anthracite operators and all subsequent sessions. He expects to remain here and keep in direct touch with the anthracite situation.

Mr. Lewis refused to comment when shown the report from Cleveland that the Pittsburgh Coal Operators Association had declined the invitation of the House Labor Committee to attend a wage conference with miners' leaders in Washington, April 10.

Arrangements have been made by William J. Brennan, president of Miners District No. 1, was said to send emergency men into the Lee colliery at Wilkes Barre, where a fire is in progress underground.

Union Organizers Busy
INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—Plans for pressing the work or organizing non-union West Virginia miners to support the Nation-wide suspension of work ordered by the United Mine Workers of America were considered today at a conference here of William Green, secretary-treasurer of the union, and Lawrence Dwyer of Beckley, W. Va., a member of the union's executive board. Financial matters and the sending of more union organizers into West Virginia are understood to have been discussed.

Assurance was given to Mr. Green (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

AWAKENING CHINA
IS ASSUMING LEAD
IN THE FAR EASTRevolt Against Eastern Com-
mercialism, Professor Says,
Slowly Increases

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 6.—There is an immediate need to "get rid of international politics and bring a business of service into the Orient," declared Prof. Charles Hodges, New York University, formerly a consulting economist for the United States Shipping Board, in an address last night before the Chinese Students Club.

"Although Japan, by taking over the economic achievements of the West, challenged successfully the material civilization of the White World, and has made herself one of the great powers," Professor Hodges said, "it is China who is becoming the real leader of Asia."

"Undercurrents which were beginning to show themselves when I was investigating conditions in the Orient at the close of the Great War are now open movements which make one thoughtful. The young China, which is slowly taking hold of the 400,000,000 Chinese people, is being forced by events into the leadership of an Asiatic-wide protest against the invasion of European civilization along lines threatening to overwhelm the Orient."

"No one can deny this real new East presents a grave danger, a revolt against the exploitation of oriental civilization by Western ideas. The advantages of European and American material progress are not denied in China, but our domination of Asiatic destiny is challenged, disputed passively today, but perhaps aggressively tomorrow."

"Fortunately for the world, we are still at the cross-roads. If the situation is faced squarely by Western business and finance an ominous situation can be prevented from developing. I say it is a problem of the world's business, because the international commerce and imperialism of the nineteenth century is primarily responsible for this change in the Orient."

"The crux of the Chinese crisis is the approach of independence to the problem of China's rehabilitation. Western business, especially American trade, has learned that the old methods of economic condescension can no longer be continued in dealings with the new Chinese business world. The banker, particularly the Old World financier, with his European diplomatic in the past close behind him, has been slow to face these Chinese realities."

"Old World politics, carrying with them an economic imperialism can no longer express our commercial relationship with this new East. We have a business approach to the situation stripped of all the sort of thing. When we get rid of international politics and bring a business of service into the Orient, the danger of a world dividing against itself will have passed."

FARM BLOC DROPS
PRICE FIXING BILLGrain Guarantee Effort Ended
for This Session

WASHINGTON, April 6 (Special).—Rather than disrupt party harmony in the Senate farm bloc, sponsors of the bill to effect government fixation of minimum prices for staple agricultural products of all the sort of thing. When we get rid of international politics and bring a business of service into the Orient, the danger of a world dividing against itself will have passed.

Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who represents the Nonpartisan League of that State, admitted today it would be impossible to force action on the bill by the Senate Agriculture Committee. While sympathetic in their attitude, most of the members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, are agreed that as a peace-time proposition the establishment of minimum prices for grain or any other products is out of the question, except in the case of a national emergency.

With the conclusion of hearings on the bill next week, the measure will be allowed to remain buried in the agricultural committee until the next session. By that time, Senator Ladd expects to see sentiment for it increased to a point where it would be possible to bring the question to a vote in the Senate.

Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Association will appear before the committee to give their views on the general situation as regards agriculture.

The Ladd bill proposes that the Government, through the United States Grain Corporation, establish a minimum price of \$1.50 a bushel wheat No. 1 northern spring at Chicago, and \$1.46 at Minneapolis; 85 cents a bushel, on corn No. 2 at Chicago; 18 cents a pound for New Orleans middling spot cotton; 55 cents a pound for unwashed wool at Boston and the same price at St. Louis.

REFERENCE IN SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM, April 5.—The second chamber of Parliament today passed a bill in favor of a consultative referendum on the question of prohibition during the coming autumn. A clause in the measure providing that men and women should vote separately was passed by a vote of 92 to 85. Women favored the joint poll.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS INCREASE
BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Lumber shipments from this port in March, by water, totaled 11,861,000 feet, to Japan, China, Hawaii, California, Peru and Atlantic coast. This was twice the amount shipped during January and February.

SMYRNA AGAINST
PARIS PROPOSALSSafeguards for Protecting Christian
Population Inadequate

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 6.—Official confirmation The Christian Science Monitor learns has now been received here of the report from Constantinople that the Ankara Turks have accepted the Paris Conference proposals for an armistice with the condition that Smyrna be evacuated within four months.

This proposal, while it is looked upon here as marking a definite approach to the terms laid down in Paris, differs from the same in that, by these terms the evacuation of Smyrna was to be postponed until the treaty itself was signed.

Peeling on both sides in the meanwhile runs high, especially in Smyrna; where the safeguards proposed by the conference for the protection of the Christian population are considered entirely inadequate. The task of enforcing a settlement between the contending parties is therefore being likely to be difficult. It is noticeable, however, that congratulations are already reported to be reaching Constantinople from Muhammadan bodies in India, evidencing the beginning of a better understanding of the case in the other parts of the Moslem world.

SHORT CABLE ROUTE
TO ORIENT PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6.—American companies are proposing to construct a cable route to the Orient which, it was said, will be two-thirds shorter than any now existing, laying the cables along the northern Pacific coast of the United States with lines running through the ocean in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands. Owing to the curvature of the earth's surface, the distance from Alaska to Kamchatka and the Japanese mainland is thousands of miles shorter than the route from San Francisco, or Seattle by way of Hawaii, Midway and Guam.

On account of the shorter distance the proposed new cable would be susceptible to operation at a much greater rate of speed than the longer routes and it is not expected that when the vast commercial and industrial resources of Siberia are developed an ample volume of business will be forthcoming.

The capital necessary for the construction of the cable is now available, the only obstacle in the way of the completion of the project being the question of diplomatic arrangements with the Vladivostok Government. These arrangements are being conducted entirely through private hands, but the State Department is said to have full knowledge of the proposals.

CHAMBER SANCTIONS
NEW GREEK LOAN

ATHENS, April 5.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted by a vote of 151 to 148, the bill authorizing the Government to raise a forced loan of 1,500,000 drachmas (about \$67,500,000) at the present rate of exchange. Interest on the loan will be at 6 1/2 per cent.

A dispatch from Athens dated Tuesday said the loan bill provided that all persons possessing paper currency must loan 50 per cent of it to the State. The bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance.

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OUTCRY IN FRANCE
IS RAISED AGAINST
BRITISH DEBT CLAIMForgoing of German War Rep-
arations Is Again Being Urged
in Great Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 6.—England has followed the example of the United States in notifying her Allies that the mutual agreement for the three years' postponement of the payment of war debts expires next month.

The position is that during the war France, Italy, Belgium and Russia borrowed from Great Britain and from America altogether the enormous sum of about \$2,000,000,000 to enable the continuance being sustained of the struggle against Germany. England found for these Allies altogether \$1,500,000,000, but being herself hard pressed, was only able to do this by borrowing from the United States the major portion of this large amount.

The question now arises of repayment. Great Britain is at the present moment preparing to keep her part of the contract and on this account will pay the United States the first installment of \$25,000,000 this year. With 2,000,000 of her own people unemployed, however, Great Britain can only do this by calling upon France and the other Allies to recognize their own indebtedness toward herself.

A considerable outcry is being raised, especially by France, who has been so hard hit that she feels unable to meet this demand. England's own position is equally difficult, however, and as regards the French incessant demands for reparations from Germany, England attributes to this much of her present impossibility of recovering her own trade, and a vicious circle has been established, out of which mutual concession and agreement offers the only possible way.

The Christian Science Monitor understands that the majority of British economic authorities are already convinced that the loss in trade and the consequent unemployment which has resulted from the insistence upon the enormous reparation payments from Germany is doing more harm to the world trade generally than the reparations themselves are worth.

The opinion in British political circles is also coming round to the view that Great Britain might forgo her own claims of these reparations, if the other allied nations and the United States would do the same. Regarding the payment of the war debts also there is evidently room for negotiation, since it is contended here that the United States must suffer as much as Great Britain is already doing in the matter of the stagnation of trade and consequent unemployment, if the enormous payments resultant from the fulfillment of the international war liabilities are to be enforced. The matter is obviously one for friendly international negotiations in the interests of all the nations concerned.

Debt Commission to Meet
by the End of the Month

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Although the official activities of the Foreign Debt Funding Commission have been held up through the failure of the Senate to act on the nominations of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah and Representative Theodore Burton of Ohio, an inquiry in official circles discloses the fact that tentative plans have been outlined by the Cabinet members of the commission.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. The latest indications are that the committee may be ready to begin activities by the end of April, word having already been received from the foreign governments to whom invitations to representatives to sit with the commission were dispatched by the State Department some time ago.

The delay would seem especially inexplicable because of the fact that the confirmation of Senator Smoot and Representative Burton is practically assured if a vote is once called for.

The fact that simultaneously with the meeting of the Genoa Conference comes the intimation that the commission expects to be functioning by the end of the month, and that the Cabinet members have laid their plans along this line, supports the belief that it was desired to delay action until after the Genoa Conference. The decisions which are reached there, especially with regard to the Russian debt, will naturally affect the relations of the United States and debtor nations.

Another factor complicating the situation, which is admittedly regarded with concern by Mr. Mellon, is the large amount of capital from private American industries which has been loaned to foreign governments since the war. Mr. Mellon recently appealed to American bankers to keep the Treasury informed as to their operations along this line, and the tangle which may result from conflicting claims of the Treasury and private interests will be one of the most troublesome phases of the loan situation, which the Foreign Debt Funding Commission will have to consider.

INDIAN WOMAN SENT TO JAIL
BOMBAY, April 6.—A woman in the Madras district, accused of sedition, was sentenced to a term of six months of good behavior, has been sentenced to one year of rigorous imprisonment, or until such security of good behavior is forthcoming. She was the first woman nationalist leader to be sentenced.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT
TO DISTURB BRITISH
COALITION CABINET

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 6.—Mr. Lloyd George's Government was confronted last night by the unpleasant experience of a vote of censure from its own side of the House of Commons. It was moved by the Conservative "Diehard," Sir William Joynson-Hicks, who asked the British Parliament to agree to the resolution that the Coalition Ministry ought to be replaced by a "ministry composed of men who are united in political principle."

The resolution was directed against the Liberal element in the Coalition Government and it was greedily seized upon by the Labor and Independent Opposition as a stick wherewith to beat the Government as a whole.

The Cabinet put up Colonel Hurst, member of one of the Manchester divisions who represents a branch of the Conservatives who are not committed to the Coalition Government's program, to move an amendment declaring the need in these troublous times for "cooperating with the well-affected citizens of all political parties in working for the common good."

This was carried by a large majority, after Austen Chamberlain had reproached the movers of the original resolution with seeking support from the very men with whom they were least in political accord. This unprofitable debate represents at the present time only the little waves upon the surface of what is still a steadily flowing political stream.

A further attempt is being made today to disturb the political situation by the publication of the detailed particulars of alleged conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Austen Chamberlain directed toward the postponement of the elections until the autumn. The story adds that the House of Lords Reform bill is to be in the meanwhile pushed through, so that the Conservative majority in the ancient body may be renewed with the power they lost some years ago of an absolute veto upon the actions of any Liberal administration that may subsequently come in.

This maneuver is directed toward further disturbing the Coalition Government's Liberal following, but The Christian Science Monitor has authority for the statement that no conversations whatever of the kind alleged ever took place, the date of the next election depending entirely upon the future course of the business in the House of Commons itself. Mr. Lloyd George leaves England tomorrow for Genoa and will likely be away a fortnight.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN
TO REST FIVE DAYS

LISBON, April 6 (By The Associated Press).—Advices from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, say that the two Portuguese naval officers, Captain Scudura and Captain Coutinho will resume their trans-Atlantic flight at five o'clock of the afternoon of April 11, according to present plans.

They expect to arrive at the island of Fernando Noronha, off the coast of Brazil, at 11 o'clock the following day, thus covering the 1390 miles which constitute the third and most hazardous leg of their flight from this city to Rio de Janeiro. The hydroplane they are using is only able to carry gasoline sufficient for 18 hours' flight.

The airmen arrived at St. Vincent two hours ahead of their schedule, making the flight from Gando Bay, near Las Palmas, Canary Islands, at the rate of 148 kilometers (about 92 miles) an hour.

MR. FORD TO EMPLOY
200 VETERANS DAILY

DETROIT, April 6.—Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, has notified headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars that he will employ 200 men daily from the veterans' bureau for an indefinite period. Only men who have resided in Detroit six months or more will be employed. It was stated that Ford was said to have made it clear that, where the need was great the man given positions would be paid their wages in advance until such time as they were in an improved financial condition.

WEST INDIAN TARIFF REVISION
GIVES PREFERENCE TO CANADAUneasiness Expressed in Legislature as to United States
Attitude on the Preference

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I., March 25 (Special Correspondence).—The objection to the Income tax, which some think should be abolished, divides public interest with the discussion now proceeding in the Legislative Council of the measure which provides for a revision of the tariffs so as to give a preference to Canada. After passing the second reading of the bill, the Government waited until the memorial part of the community had expressed itself through the Merchants' Exchange.

That body voiced the general objection that the measure in providing for preference had increased certain duties. Objection was also taken to the fact that it proposed to introduce certain changes in procedure at the Customs, and especially in connection with invoices, that it was held, whether right or wrong on their merits, should not be bound up with the bill, the proposed object of which was simply to provide for a preference.

The merchants then through a committee dealt in detail with the proposed schedule, and recommended cer-

DISTINGUISHED MEN
ARRESTED IN HAITI
BY THE OCCUPATIONGeorges Sylvain and M. Hen-
riques Are Among Those Held
as Provocative Agents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Georges Sylvain, one-time Haitian Minister to France, officer of the Legion of Honor, president of the Union Patriotique, and one of the most distinguished men in Haiti, and M. Henriques, president of the Haitian Federation of Labor, were among those arrested as provocative agents by American occupation officials, because of their connection with the mass meeting held at Port au Prince last Sunday against the proposed election of a new President by the Council of State under direction of the American occupation, according to cables received here today.

The domicile of M. Jolibois, one of the editors of the Haitian-Courier, was broken into and searched on a similar charge.

Under martial law, as it is enforced by the occupation in Haiti, these cables stated, it is not permitted to criticize either the acts of the occupation or of the Haitian Government officials. Hence, it is declared, any protest against the plan of the occupation to have the Council of State, appointed by the President and subject to his will, elect the new President is a violation of American history.

On the other hand Haitian conditions do not warrant the withdrawal of the American protectorate, the State Department holds, and the department bases its hope of better conditions for the future in the work to be accomplished by Brig-Gen. J. H. Russell, who has been sent to the island, as American High Commissioner, with authority to coordinate all government agencies for the protection of American interests and the ultimate independence of the island.

Recently a protest was presented to the Senate by the Haiti-Santo-Domingo Independence Society, of which Moorfield Storey of Boston is president, against the formation of the office of "high commissioner in Haiti with the rank of ambassador extraordinary, without authority of Congress, and against the appointment to this office of Brig-Gen. J. H. Russell of the United States Marine Corps, without the advice and consent of the Senate."

General Russell was objected to in this protest because, during his three years in the island as commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, he was said to have made himself objectionable to the people of Haiti by alleged abuses and because such an appointment as that of General Russell was declared to be without precedent in American history.

No such office is created in the Treaty of 1915, it was stated, even if that treaty were held to be valid, which was itself questioned.

One of the causes of irritation in Haiti is held by the society to be the loans now being "forced" upon Haiti by the American banking interests who, it was declared, seek to save former bad investments by refunding all debts and establishing industries on the island on a basis which shall attract American capital regardless of the rights of the natives. One of the purposes to which it is proposed to devote a small part of these loans is to land surveys.

Most of the land is held under "squat" rights and although the persons on it may have been there for years and years from generation to generation, it is maintained that they have no legal title and, under the survey, the land will be sold. It is alleged that the cotton and cane-sugar interests are advocating the land survey so that when the land has been declared to belong to the State the American investors can, through the American occupation, obtain large tracts of the best agricultural lands at their own price. The small farmers, it is declared, will then be obliged to work for the development companies at the current wages fixed by the

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tain changes. Having received these and adopted some of them, the Government put the bill into committee, and the Legislature proceeded to deal with it step by step.

Canada Has Best of Bargain

The opinion generally was expressed that Canada had the best of the bargain. There was a decided attempt made to so deal with items in the tariff covering products producible in Jamaica in large quantities, as to give local industry the stimulus of a more or less protective tariff. There was a further strong expression of feeling that the preference should not be extended out of hand to the whole British Empire, but to those parts named in the law, and which would be places that give a return preference to Jamaica. This expression resulted in clause 7 of the measure being altered in committee to give it the moralized effect. Another feature of the discussion which showed itself though less plainly yet quite perceptibly, was some

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PROSPECT BRIGHTER FOR ULSTER PEACE

Sir James Craig Says He Has Assurances 'Other Side' Will Enforce Order

BELFAST, April 6 (By The Associated Press)—Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, announced in the Ulster Parliament today that he had just received further assurances that "the other side" intended to enforce peace themselves, and the prospects seemed to be even better than yesterday.

Republican forces are reported to have been concentrated on the section of the Ulster frontier between Counties Leitrim and Fermanagh.

County Inspector Harrison reported today that an officer and six special constables patrolling the shores of Lake Lough Lillan, 10 miles north of Belfast, were attacked by persons using a machine gun. The number of attackers was estimated at 75. They were concealed across the border in County Fermanagh. One of the specials is believed to have been killed and three others were wounded seriously. The special reported the fire and then hurried to their garrison for reinforcements. Meanwhile the attackers disappeared.

Eamon de Valera, during his visit yesterday to Londonderry, presided at a conference of the six-county committee appointed by the Ard Fheis to advise concerning the policy to be followed in Ulster. County Donegal, where the Republican leader now is, is the only portion of Free State territory in Northern Ireland in which he has secured a foothold, and he seems to be making rapid headway there.

It appears from a proclamation issued by the officer commanding the second brigade of the first Northern division of the Irish Republican Army that de Valera sympathizers in the brigade held a convention and decided to break away from the regular army. The proclamation, issued from the brigade headquarters at Carrindagh, North Donegal, says:

"I call on you to stand firm by general headquarters and the Dal Eireann, which is the government set up by the Irish people, and to stand for government of the people by the people."

British Authorities

Outwitted in Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, April 6.—The Christian Science Monitor is now able to give authentic particulars of the recent republican capture of arms and munitions in Queenstown, Ireland, which proves to have been much more dramatic than reported. It seems the Republicans allowed the British authorities to capture a totally different set of plans from those eventually carried out. The British Admiral at Queenstown, being in possession of these camouflage plans, made his own arrangements accordingly. Under the camouflage arrangement the rebels were to have lorries waiting outside Queenstown to capture the consignments of arms as they converged upon the harbor from the different districts. The Admiral concentrated, therefore, upon this and found himself, he thought, entirely successful. He discovered the waiting republican lorries. He confiscated them and when he had got the arms safely aboard the tug, believed he had outwitted the revolutionaries, and went home wiping a satisfied brow without taking further precautions.

It was only then that the real revolutionary plan of action came into operation. The crew of the very tug whereon the arms had been so confidently placed started to take themselves submerged by the revolutionaries and once the Admiral and his men had left the wharf, slipped the cable and made off with the whole consignment. This being entirely unexpected, no arrangements for guarding the tug had been made. The pursuit did not start until the tug and the arms were landed further along the coast where they all fell into revolutionary hands, not a single cartridge being lost.

Republican Army Forces

Within 100 Yards of Belcoo

BELCOO, County Fermanagh, April 6 (By The Associated Press)—An extraordinary state of affairs prevails in this district. Irish Republican Army forces are actually within 100 yards of this little town, which is inside of Ulster territory.

The southerners can plainly be seen moving about, and when the correspondent arrived here today the rival forces were glaring at each other. Ulster specials and Irish Republican Army troops are on duty at either end of the bridge which separates Belcoo from Black Lion, County Cavan.

Large Irish Republican Army forces are said to be assembling in the Black Lion District, with transport material. Belcoo is ten miles from Enniskillen, but the road between the two towns was still intact today. The position here is regarded as full of possibilities, and the authorities are taking every precaution against surprise action. The Enniskillen authorities also are alert.

Every night the two bridges leading toward Enniskillen are closely guarded by patrols of special constables, who search every vehicle and pedestrian of suspicious appearance.

Unrest Reported Growing in More Remote Districts

LONDON, April 6 (By The Associated Press)—Dublin seems little better informed on the incidents in northern Ireland than London, and re-

ports conflict there, as here. It is stated on one hand that the provisional free state government is anxious concerning the situation, which it is said may result in cancelling the arrangements for the elections because of the feeling that they will be so influenced by Republican terrorism that the verdict will be worthless as an expression of real public opinion.

On the other hand, it is declared that the recent behavior of the Republican troops has caused such a rallying of the population to the support of the government that gunmen would not be likely to control the elections.

The Westminster Gazette, reporting this view, says it learns that a regiment known as "De Valera's Own" has deserted the extremists, pledging its allegiance to the provisional government.

Free State Recruits

Attacked at Mallow

DUBLIN, April 6.—(By The Associated Press)—One hundred young men from Tralee, proceeding to Dublin to join the Free State Army, were intercepted today at Mallow, County Cork, where they were taken to a barracks by a strong party of Republicans. A clash occurred in which it is reported one of the Free State recruits was wounded.

All the Free State men were then arrested and taken to the barracks at Mallow, County Cork.

The officers of the Free State Party in Sligo were raided this morning by a number of men, who damaged the furniture and removed all documents and propaganda literature.

Belfast Papers Seized

DUNDALK, April 6.—The war on goods made in Ulster continues. A number of armed men visited the railroad depots here this morning, held up the officials and ransacked and destroyed 16 wagon loads of merchandise. All the newspapers from Belfast again were seized and burned.

Court Officials Ordered Out

TULLAMORE, April 6.—Members of the Irish Republican Army entered the Kings County Court House today and closed the various offices, declaring them "British institutions." The officials were ordered out of the building, but were allowed to retain the keys of the offices.

CONVENTION IN PAPER INDUSTRY TO BE HELD

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, April 6.—Plans for the forty-fifth convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next week, have been completed. In addition to the main meeting of the association scheduled for Thursday, April 13, 20 organizations affiliated with the latter will hold their sessions during the week.

The general session on Thursday will be opened with two discussions of conditions in the industry as a whole, one by Philip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company, on "Coarse Paper," and the other on "Fine Paper," by C. A. Crocker of the Crocker-McCraw Company. Full reports from the various committees will then be heard, and a talk on the Federal Reserve Bank, in relation to the business of the country, will be given by Deputy-Governor Case of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

At the banquet in the evening, Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, who made the nominating speech at the last Republican convention and later succeeded President Harding when the latter left the Senate, will be the chief speaker.

NEW YORK PREPARES FOR 'CLEAN-UP WEEK'

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, April 5.—Announcement has been made that 8000 block captains, students from the high schools, employees of business firms, and members of civic organizations will help to establish more cleanly conditions in New York City during "Clean-Up Week" from May 1 to May 8. They will enforce the laws and ordinances intended to insure slightly conditions. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, has expressed gratification at the prospect of again having the cooperation of The Merchants' Association in the annual sanitary reminder.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO ROBERT E. PEARY

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President and Mrs. Harding, members of the Cabinet, other high government officials and Arctic explorers joined in recognition of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary today in Arlington, Va., when a tribute was paid to him by the National Geographic Society. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary, whose family name was borne by the famous vessel especially built for the Peary North Pole expedition, and Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the Geographic Society, were on the program for addresses.

"LISTEN IN" BOSTON RADIO EXPOSITION Mechanics Building, Boston May 3-4-5-6 RESERVE SPACE EARLY 60 State Street, Boston

PREMIER TO GUIDE GENOA DELEGATION FROM POST IN PARIS

(Continued from Page 1)

Not from uninformed and subordinate authorities have come successive announcements that M. Poincaré would and again would not attend Genoa.

Contradictory as the information is it was equally authentic that M. Poincaré would attend only at the beginning and that M. Poincaré would attend only at the end. All that it is possible to say, even now on the eve of the conference, is that M. Poincaré shows no disposition to be present, but that possibly Mr. Lloyd George at the last minute will induce him to attend.

At a meeting between the Premier and French delegates different questions were studied. It was agreed that the Poincaré memorandum should be the basis of the conversations and the delegation cannot depart from the precise point therein fixed. If the suggestions of other powers seem to call for some change, the French delegation will notify the Government, which will make a decision. Throughout, the delegation must maintain close relations with M. Poincaré. France cannot be engaged by the work of representatives, and its parliament will in the last resort pronounce.

Le Petit Parisien remarks that these stipulations may create certain difficulties. The French delegation will probably be the only one not furnished with full powers. At Cannes, the Supreme Council invited the Soviets to send a delegation completely qualified to negotiate. When there is a verification of powers at the conference, objections may be raised. At Washington, it is recalled, discussions were provoked by the fact that the powers of the Chinese delegates were not identical with those of other delegations.

The newspaper expresses the opinion that the French Government may consent to give more extended powers. L'intransigeant asks why, if M. Poincaré desires to direct the French representatives, he does not go himself to Genoa, leaving to M. Barthou the care of assuring internal government at Paris.

L'Echo de Paris, on the contrary, says precautions are justified by the lessons of the past. It shows what have been the tactics of Mr. Lloyd George on previous occasions. He has relied upon the assistance of delegates to submit to carrels or menaces. Certainly, Mr. Lloyd George will tomorrow make efforts to break down this decision, but it is pointed out that France is asking nothing that she will not grant to others.

Large Sums Owed by Russians to American Private Concerns

WASHINGTON, April 6 (Special)—The amount due the United States Government and American citizens from Russia is estimated at approximately \$310,000,000. During the brief term of the Kerensky régime \$192,801,297 was advanced to Russia and up to the period when the interest was last computed there was due in interest on this sum \$130,558,954, making a total of \$293,180,251.

Private banking interests in the United States are out \$86,000,000. J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank having extended \$50,000,000 on one occasion and \$25,000,000 on another, and the National City Bank, acting alone, an additional \$11,000,000. Interest has been accruing on these sums, adding materially to the total.

Among the American business concerns, whose property has been largely taken over by the Soviet Government without remuneration and which will have claims to present when relations can be resumed with the Russian Government, are the Singer Sewing Machine, the International Harvester Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, and the National City Bank of New York.

Statements of the amounts involved in these seizures have been filed with the State Department. While no official announcement has ever been made, it is understood that the total capital involved is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. Prior to the revolution in Russia the International Harvester Company did a tremendous business there, maintaining branches both in Moscow and Petrograd. The National City Bank also maintained offices in the two leading Russian cities.

Preliminary Meeting to Be Held in Genoa

GENOA, April 6 (By The Associated Press)—The Foreign Minister, Signor Schanzer, has urged the chief delegates of the allied powers to be here by April 9 to participate in a preliminary meeting for the purpose of agreeing upon some common action on the leading questions to be discussed at the conference which opens the next day. Signor Schanzer acted on

Auto Owners WANTED!

To introduce automobile tires graded with the best in the world. Made under our new and exclusive Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process that eliminates Blow-Out—Stone-Brui—Rim-Cut and enables us to sell our tires under a

10,000 MILE GUARANTEE

We want an agent in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly low prices to all motor car owners. Write for booklet fully describing this new process and explaining our introductory offer to owner agents.

Hydro-United Tire Co. Dept. 82 Chicago, San Francisco, Pittsboro, Pa.

WEST INDIAN TARIFF REVISION GIVES PREFERENCE TO CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

uneasiness regarding the attitude that the United States might take about the preference given to Canada, and the thought was once or twice given utterance to that the fact of the preference should be draped in the most conciliatory form, and that the preference might be put in by way of a rebate.

The Government, however, took the view that the preference was a fact, and that nothing was to be gained by attempting to conceal it, while at the same time it was not considered likely that the United States would attempt to penalize one part of the British Empire for granting reciprocity to another part.

Detail of Rates The general rate for animals, cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine was raised to £2 preferential, £2 10s. general for cattle; £3 and £4 for horses and mules, and 10s. and 12s. 4d. for sheep and swine. Butter, an article which is produced in the island, had the preferential rate raised from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per 100 pounds, and the general rate from 16s. 8d. to 20s. Butter substitutes were similarly dealt with. The following passed as proposed by the Government: Cattle foods 1s. 10 3/4d. and 2s. 6d.; cement, best grade, 1s. and 1s. 4d.; other grades 3s. and 4s.; cheese, 12s. 6d. and 16s. 8d. There was an attempt made regarding flour to increase the preference from 1s. to 2s. per bag of 196 pounds, and it was moved that the present general rate of 8s. should be made 9s., the preferential rate remaining at 7s. This, however, was defeated, and evidently one reason was the idea that raising the present general import duty and giving Canada 2s. per bag instead of the 1s. named in the trade agreement might be regarded as provocative in the United States. A long continued attempt was defeated to increase the rate on corn meal, which is largely produced here.

Corn Meal Rate Not Increased As, however, it is one of the chief articles of food among the poorer classes, it was not considered well to raise the rate higher than 2s. general, and 1s. 6d. preferential. The duty on corn, however, was increased to 1s. 6d. and 2s., and so was that on oats.

REPORTED CHANGE IN JAPAN'S POLICY Statement From Tokyo Questioned by Japanese in London LONDON, April 6.—The Christian Science Monitor learns that Japanese authorities in this country are inclined to be sceptical about the accuracy of the report from Tokyo regarding certain decisions taken in Japan concerning international relations. The statement which appeared in The Times from its Tokyo correspondent said that a conference of marshals and admirals held on March 25 had decided, in consequence of the Washington agreement that the traditional Japanese defense policy must be changed, and that the Virginia leader proposed that officers of the international union later consider holding a meeting at Bluefield, W. Va., to address the miners, several thousand of whom he asserted would come from non-union fields not yet reached by the union's organizers.

Coal Operator Says Unions Caused Break

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The coal strike as it has affected the bituminous field of central Pennsylvania was blamed on the miners today by T. H. Watkins, spokesman for the operators' association there, who declared the break was due to the refusal of the Miners Union to negotiate with employers. He was appearing before the House Labor Committee, which has heard the union's national leaders declare the strike was occasioned by the refusal of the operators to negotiate for a new wage contract.

Mr. Watkins said that notwithstanding the refusal of mine owners in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and western Pennsylvania to enter a national conference with the union, the men were "repudiating their own principles of collective bargaining and violating their own contracts by refusing to negotiate with operators in districts outside of the central field."

"The result of the union's action," he said, "had been to take 43,000 coal miners in central Pennsylvania out on a strike in gross breach of faith and contract."

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Watkins said, was "using the smoke screen of accusation against Pittsburgh and Ohio operators, a familiar piece of union strategy, in making their refusal to meet the union an excuse to call a national strike."

Conference Proposed PITTSBURGH, Kan., April 6.—The Southwest Interstate Coal Operators Association has invited the Kansas union miners to meet representatives of the association in a conference at

NEW YORK BUYS FERRY BOATS

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Board of Aldermen by a unanimous vote has decided to buy nine ferry boats from the Union Ferry Company, at a cost of \$250,000. Opposition to the purchase developed last week, on the assertion that the boats were antiquated and the price excessive. The boats are from 31 to 69 years old, but have regularly passed official government inspection every three months.

MAYOR HYLAN NAMES MR. DONAHUE NEW YORK, April 5 (Special)—Philip F. Donahue has been named by Mayor Hyman to succeed the late L. R. Kelly as commissioner of the Board of Water Supply at a salary of \$12,000 a year. Mr. Donahue has been treasurer of Tammany Hall for the past 20 years.

Auto Owners WANTED!

To introduce automobile tires graded with the best in the world. Made under our new and exclusive Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process that eliminates Blow-Out—Stone-Brui—Rim-Cut and enables us to sell our tires under a

10,000 MILE GUARANTEE

We want an agent in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly low prices to all motor car owners. Write for booklet fully describing this new process and explaining our introductory offer to owner agents.

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WEST INDIAN TARIFF REVISION GIVES PREFERENCE TO CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

That on land on the other hand, was reduced from 12s. 6d. to 8s. 3d., and from 16s. 8d. to 8s. 4d. Under meats, salt beef was left at 5s. 8d. preferential, and 7s. 6d. general, while ham, sausages and bacon remained at 12s. 6d. and 16s. 8d. Condensed milk 1s. 6d. and 2s. per 48 pounds. The rate for motor spirit was reduced from 4 1/2d. and 6d. to 3 1/2d. and 5d. Soap passed with a preferential rate of 2s. 6d. being the sum that was formerly the general rate, while 2s. 4d. is now the general rate. The Government held that as almost all the soap imported comes from Great Britain, it would come in under the preference, and therefore the change now made should not increase the price to the consumer, since the preference is now the same amount that the general rate formerly stood at.

Duty on Refined Sugar It was significant that the duty on refined sugar was increased from 4s. 8d. and 6s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. preferential, and 8s. 4d. general. Behind this is the desire to encourage local factories to produce a white plantation sugar which could hold its own against the imported refined sugar. The action reflects the very general dissatisfaction with the fact that the preference given by Canada to Jamaica sugar is so arranged that it is the darker and inferior grades that can obtain it, and not the lighter and superior kind.

The general rate on imported cigarettes, being doubled, passed at 7s. preferential 5s. 3d., an attempt being thus made to rally local-made cigarettes, which have recently been largely shoved out by imported brands. The general rate for lumber, an article chiefly supplied by the United States, and which though less costly now than it was a year ago, is still fetching in the local market 30s. per 100 feet, remains 9s. for undressed lumber, 14s. for dressed, 6s. for shingles, 4s. for Boston chips, the corresponding preferential duties being respectively 6s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 4s. 8d. and 3s. The general ad valorem rate advanced from 16 2/3 per cent. becomes 20 per cent., with the preferential rate of 15 per cent.

Advertising circulars are no longer to be admitted free of duty when they come in bulk, but this does not extend to trade catalogues.

UNION OFFICIALS PRESSING DEMAND FOR OVERTIME PAY

Kansas City, Monday, to consider negotiations for a new contract.

FIR SEEDS PRESENTED FRANCE AND BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Douglas fir seeds to the number of 100,000,000 were formally presented today to France and Great Britain by Charles L. Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, at the headquarters of that organization here, and were accepted by Ambassador Jusserand, for France, and J. J. Broderick, counselor of the British Embassy, for Great Britain.

"Once more America is coming to the rescue," said the French Ambassador. "We did not believe that our gratitude could be increased, but it will be by what you are doing."

The seeds are sufficient to reforest 100,000 acres.

MEXICO SAID TO AID STEADY OIL OUTPUT

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—(By The Associated Press)—"Exhaustion of the Mexican oil fields is a matter concerned with the very remote future, and present contemplated developments are such as to guarantee large, continuous production for a long time," said Edward L. Doheny, president of the Mexican Petroleum Company, just before he left here for the United States.

"With the proper encouragement and the generous treatment which we feel the Mexican Government will give to the industry, it will be many decades before Mexico will cease to export oil on a large scale," the statement added.

Mr. Doheny described his interviews with President Obregon and heads of the governmental departments as "most agreeable and satisfactory."

SENOURS FLOOR PAINT

When floors show wear

Use Senour's Floor Paint to keep your floors in good condition—particularly the chambers and the most used rooms. It stands the roughest wear and dries hard over night. Inexpensive and easy to apply.

Made in eight colors, Ask for color card.

Sold by Reliable Dealer.

CARPENTER-MORTON CO. Store: 77-79 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.

"Save the surface, and you save all"

ANTI-VIVISECTION BILL INTRODUCED

Measure Is Placed Before the City Council in Denver

DENVER, April 6 (Special)—An anti-vivisection bill, similar to the proposed initiative measure for the State of Colorado for which petitions are now being circulated, was introduced into the City Council last night by Harry W. Risley. Another bill for an ordinance, introduced by Mr. Risley, prohibiting the city pound master or Denver from selling dumb animals for vivisection purposes is now being considered by the Committee on Public Health. The new bill was also referred to this committee.

This proposed city ordinance provides that "it shall be unlawful to make any injurious or dangerous or painful experiment on experimental operation or administration or any dangerous or injurious or painful exhibition or illustrative operation or administration upon or to any human being or any dumb animal either with or without the use of anaesthetics, except for the purpose of relieving or curing such person or dumb animal."

"For the purpose of this ordinance the words injurious, dangerous and painful shall be held to include any experiment, operation or administration which may reasonably be expected to do injury to or endanger or cause pain or suffering to in any part or any organ of the person or dumb animal so experimented or operated upon or administered to either at or during the time of such experiment, operation or administration, or as an after-effect or result thereof."

Section 1 of the bill continues. Penalties of fines from \$100 to \$1000 or imprisonment from 10 days to six months are provided for first offense.

TREASURY ADVERTISES SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

OMAHA, Neb., April 6.—Four cities—Omaha, South Bend, Ind., Newark, N. J., and Seattle, Wash.—have been selected by the United States Government for an experiment in newspaper advertising. C. E. Black, postmaster, said today, following the appearance in local papers of advertisements of the new 4 per cent Treasury savings certificates.

Use of a printer's ink as a means of stimulating sales of the certificates was proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, according to Mr. Black. The Government, he said, has a "business proposition to place before the public and is going about it in a business-like manner."

If the response to advertisements is satisfactory, it is understood the newspaper campaign will be extended.

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If the response to advertisements is satisfactory, it is understood the newspaper campaign will be extended.

For Cooking

For more than twenty years the Carnation label has been associated with purest milk. Hence this label is accepted everywhere as a symbol of highest quality. Convenient, economical, pure, use it for every milk purpose. To reduce the richness of Carnation to that of ordinary milk add one part water to one part Carnation. Add a little more water if you have been using thinner milk in your cooking.

CARNATION MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY 92 Consumers Building, Chicago 93 Stuart Building, Seattle

Carnation Milk

"From Contented Cows"

The label is red and white

Chicken Croquettes—Seasoning, 3 cups cold cooked chicken, 1 tsp. parsley, 1 1/2 cups thick White Sauce. Grind chicken in meat grinder. Season with salt and pepper. Add chicken to thick White Sauce, and stir. Roll in bread crumbs, then in slightly beaten egg and again in crumbs and fry in hot fat. Drain and garnish with parsley. This recipe serves six people.

The Carnation Cook Book contains more than 100 tested, economical recipes. It will be sent free at your request.

PRESIDENT TO REPLY TO CRITICS OF BUDGET

Report Prepared by General Dawes, Soon to Be Issued,
Will Give Details of Administrative Savings

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Harding is preparing to deliver a counter-attack on the economy critics of his Administration. It will take the form of a report by Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, now nearing completion, which will be designed to show that executive pressure relentlessly applied during the first year of budgetary operation has accomplished unprecedented results. According to advance indications, the Dawes report will reveal in particular that the 1921 estimates of what could be accomplished in the way of departmental stewardship have been realized within 2 per cent. Whether the budget director's account of his first year's work will stress the fact or not, it is asserted that it is the Dawes "punch" ruthlessly and restlessly exercised that has produced results.

General Dawes's report will be submitted to Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. It is the outgrowth of an attack on the Bureau of the Budget launched on Feb. 9 by Joseph W. Byrnes (D.), Representative from Tennessee, who asserted that pending requests for deficiency appropriations (\$180,704,231) more than offset the direct saving of \$32,000,000 and the indirect saving of \$104,000,000 claimed by General Dawes during the preceding six months. The Tennessee Democrat obtained the passage of a resolution calling on the President to show chapter-and-verse evidence for the Budget Bureau's figures. That is what General Dawes is about to supply.

One of the great achievements of budget operation has been to teach money-spending departments of the Government that the law doesn't require them to spend all the funds appropriated for their purposes. General Dawes has hammered in that doctrine, day in and day out. There has been a long-standing and time-honored tradition to the contrary in Washington.

The forthcoming report also may be expected to call attention to the ease with which Congress can apparently "save" taxpayers' money. All that Congress either on its own or executive initiative has to do in order to "save" is, at the beginning of a fiscal year, to appropriate so lavishly that by no possibility could the funds be spent. Then, at the end of the year, Congress has only to "save" the unspent portion, having incidentally also avoided the annoying necessity of deficiency appropriations.

Acting under direction of President Harding, covered to him early in March, Mr. Dawes is going into the details of the budget's operation. He will stress the lessening in the amount of actual cash expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, as compared with the year ended June 30, 1921.

Among the "indirect savings" achieved during the year, which now

has only three months to run, are those incident to:

1. A corrected system of government purchasing, by which competition among the departments, with resultant overlapping and acquisition of unnecessary supplies, was avoided.
2. A more businesslike disposition, under a unified system, of surplus stocks owned by the Government.
3. More economical use of governmental facilities and supplies, consequent upon coordination directed by executive order.

Under ordinary circumstances there would have been no attempt to review the results of the initial year of budgetary practice until a full twelve-month of it had gone. It is President Harding's thought that the country's interest in reduced cost of Government is so intense and widespread that Mr. Dawes should base his defense on nine months' results. Those appear to be of such convincing character that Administration leaders are confident they will effectively establish that the budget is a palpable and not a paper success.

Smokestack Acts as Wireless Antennae

But It Was in Alabama and the
Band Played 'Dixie'

GREENVILLE, Ala., April 6.—Straits of "Dixie" from a band floated down a big steel smokestack to a boiler here and were heard by workmen inside the boiler.

There was no band in the vicinity when the distinct notes of the tune were caught, and the mystery was put down today as another phenomenon of the radio world.

It is believed that the metal stack of the W. T. Smith Lumber Company, with its guy wires as the antennae, functioned as a complete receiving set during a radio concert delivered from some distant point. A slight shunting of electrical current from that in use at the mill at the time is believed to have completed the apparatus.

SEES SEVERAL WOMEN IN NEXT CONGRESS

DETROIT, April 5.—Several women will sit in the next Congress, said Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the Republican Club, here yesterday.

The record of Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, Mrs. Upton declared, would aid the candidacies of a number of women who are seeking seats in the coming elections.

Women's political activities now are in a transitory state, and they probably will never figure prominently as officeholders except in minor offices, but their influence will permeate politics as it does the home, Mrs. Upton said.

The Washington Observer

Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company

Washington, April 5.
NEXT month will see the production of one of the proudest volumes in Uncle Sam's diplomatic history—the authenticated and authorized official record of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament. Finishing touches are now being put upon it by the "editor" of the American delegation, Gaillard Hunt, chief of the division of publications at the State Department. J. Butler Wright, counselor of the American Embassy at London, detached for special service at the Conference, is collaborating in the production of the great work. The delay in its appearance is due to the punctilious regard for literal accuracy always had on prominent diplomatic occasions. Senate Document No. 126, the dull and routine title of the existing report of the Conference as submitted to the Congress of the United States by President Harding, forms the groundwork of the forthcoming record. Meantime every line of it has had to be gone over, checked up and compared in almost infinitesimal detail with the original minutes of both plenary and committee sessions. Especial care is being taken to put into the final volume unassailably correct translations from French into English, and vice-versa.

Some queer turns have come to light in the preparation of the conference history that will be consulted in the future as the authentic record. It was discovered, for instance, that in Senate Document No. 126 the signature of Mr. Balfour on the four-power Pacific treaty is printed as "A. M. James Balfour." As Mr. Balfour signed all treaties twice, once for the British Empire as a whole and once for South Africa, his signature is twice incorrectly reproduced. This is the explanation. The veteran statesman's handwriting is not so clear as it used to be. The "Arthur" in his treaty signature of "Arthur James Balfour" sometimes is scribbled as it were "A. M." without intervening punctuation. It is related that a state department drafting clerk telephoned to the British delegation to inquire if Mr. Balfour's given names really were "A. M. James" and that the reply was in the affirmative. Hence the mauling-looking proofs, as it appears in Senate Document No. 126. The Knight of the Garter will, however, be rightly set down in the forthcoming super-official compendium.

Brig-Gen. Charles U. Dawes once had a famous New England ancestor named Gen. William Dawes. Some-

where "down east" on April 19 they are going to commemorate Patriots' Day, and the local committee is gathering up a galaxy of descendants, who have themselves won national renown, to come back to the home town and celebrate. One of the conditions of the invitation is that they shall ride a horse in the big parade. The director of the budget has just sent a polite but characteristic declination of the honor tendered him. He pleads he doesn't believe himself approximately worthy of representing the Dawes clan in a public spectacle, "especially as a horseman." The budget director's antipathy to equestrianism, at least on parade, is said to date from an American expeditionary force experience in France when General Pershing's staff sent General Dawes off on a certain occasion astride one of the best jumpers in the army. He was "game," but returned a somewhat disheveled warrior.

Appropos of tomorrow's thirteenth anniversary of the discovery of the north pole by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary a movement has been launched in Washington to recognize the achievement of Matthew Henson, the Negro who accompanied Rear Admiral Peary. He is said to be out of work and in want, in consequence of having received no reward whatever for his achievement. The Washington Post says editorially:

"If Peary reached the pole it was with the help of Matt Henson; Henson is now the only living human being who is known to have been to the pole. It seems proper that Admiral Peary's friends and admirers should do something suitable for Henson by giving him employment or by obtaining for him a modest appointment in the Government service."

Brig-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, is almost ready to submit to the Secretary of War his exhaustive report on aviation conditions as he inspected them last winter in Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland and Belgium. General Mitchell's friends say he is confident the report will make a prima-facie case for a vigorous "air-defense" policy in the United States. European governments, he discovered, look upon the airplane as outstandingly the foremost weapon of defense, especially at sea-coasts and frontiers. General Mitchell is said to have returned from the other side a more convinced adherent than ever of the theory that the day of the battleship and the coast-defense gun is gone and that money spent in any direction other than upon the air is for the most part money wasted.



Pen Drawing of Chicago's River Entrance as It Will Be When the River Boulevard Is Completed. The Building on the Right and the Bridge in the Foreground With Its Approaches Are Finished Now

The New Gateway of the Greater Chicago Under Way

CHICAGO (Special Correspondence)

The Chicago River is to flow into the city between broad boulevards down and create a wide boulevard which will be lined with hotels, theaters and magnificent office buildings—a brother to Michigan Avenue, with which it will connect, and expected, it is said by the Chicago Plan Commission, to be in every way equal to the famous "Boat" Mich.

Improvement of the river entrance already is well under way, the Michigan Boulevard bridge with its sweeping approaches is completed except for its final embellishments of statuary and monuments. Michigan Boulevard is double-decked for a quarter of a mile on each side of the river and all the freight traffic is carried on the lower level of the bridge, the largest bascule in the world.

Double decking of Chicago's downtown boulevards at such stretches as the Michigan Avenue Bridge and the

river front is a matter of necessity in order to handle the enormous heavy hauling traffic concentrated at these points. In the case of the bridge it has enabled all the freight traffic from the yards and docks on both sides of the river to be handled freely without interfering with the swift flow of passenger cars speeding overhead.

The portion of the river front improvement which is to be effected now, a half-mile of double-deck boulevard on the south bank, will cost \$20,000,000, according to the estimates. Original figures, before the war, on which the first ordinance passed the council were \$7,000,000, but the city has accepted the \$13,000,000 raise without an objection from anyone who approved the original plan.

An effect of the river front boulevard will be the banishment of the South Water Street produce market, a dozen blocks of close-packed trucks and wagons, vegetable crates, berry crates piled high, towering stacks of live chicken crates, barrels, bursting with refuse, staggering wagon loads of green oranges and bananas, Chicago's wholesale market place, through which pours the bulk of the city's fresh produce supply.

Statisticians of the plan commission have declared that the South Water Street market is not only the largest in the world but one of the most wasteful and uneconomical in the world. The river front improvement they hope will result in the establishment of the produce market outside the business district, on the belt line railroad and with its own cold storage warehouses, resulting in cleanliness, and a saving in waste and handling estimated between 10 and 15 per cent.

PRESIDENT TO TALK BY RADIO
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 6.—Announcement was made today that arrangements were being perfected for President Harding to deliver by radio a message to the North Carolina Republican Convention which meets here April 12.

These prices will help you compare:

30 x 3 1/2—Fisk Premier Tread	\$10.85
30 x 3 1/2—Non-Skid Fabric	14.85
30 x 3 1/2—Extra-Ply Red-Top	17.85
30 x 3 1/2—Six-Ply Non-Skid Clincher Cord	17.85
30 x 3 1/2—Six-Ply Non-Skid Cord Straight Side	19.85
31 x 4—Six-Ply Non-Skid Cord	27.00
32 x 4—Non-Skid Cord	30.50
32 x 4 1/2—Non-Skid Cord	39.00
34 x 4 1/2—Non-Skid Cord	41.00
35 x 5—Non-Skid Cord	51.50

SEE this tire and compare with any at a competing price. It is your best purchase if you want a low-priced tire.

The Fisk Premier Tread is a tire which yields an honest, generous measure of service at a low price.

A remarkably good-looking tire, with a deep-cut, well-designed non-skid tread.

It is a Fisk Tire, and is Fisk character clear through.

There's a Fisk tire of extra value in every size, for car, truck or speed wagon.

Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FISK
TIRES

COURT WILL SIT ON 'PLAY BALL' DAY

Baseball Case Due for Oral
Hearing as Big Leagues
Start First Games

WASHINGTON, April 6.—By coincidence the calendar of the Supreme Court calls for oral argument of a case vital to organized baseball April 12, the day designated as the inauguration of the major league season.

The proceedings which will come up for argument were instituted in the courts of the District of Columbia by the Baltimore Club of the one-time Federal League, which alleged it had been damaged to the extent of \$300,000 on account of the failure of the Federal League due to the activities of the major leagues.

A jury in the Supreme Court of the district, holding that professional baseball as conducted in the big leagues constituted an attempt to monopolize interstate commerce, returned a verdict against organized baseball, finding that it had made impossible the success of the Federal League and assessing damages at \$300,000, which, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act Procedure, was trebled. The verdict was reversed in the District Court of Appeals and the case brought to the Supreme Court by the Baltimore Club.

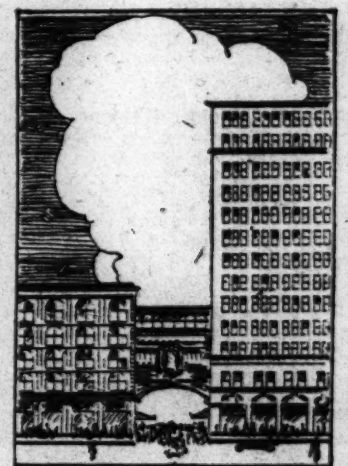
The questions which the Supreme Court is asked to decide in the case include whether the combination of baseball clubs and leagues operating under the national agreement are within the provisions of the Sherman Act; whether damages can be recovered by the Baltimore Club; whether there was any evidence of pecuniary damages to the club warranting the submission of the question of damage to the jury, and whether the club could maintain an action under the Sherman Act to recover damages alleged to have resulted from an injury to the Federal League when it was only a stockholder in that organization.

George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who acted as counsel for organized baseball in the lower court litigation, will argue for it in the Supreme Court.

GOVERNMENT IS CRITICIZED
EDINBURGH, March 17 (Special Correspondence).—Prof. Berriedale Keith, Edinburgh, speaking on the subject of foreign policy, said Great Britain had given a fair measure of support to the League of Nations, but it is unfortunate that an international conference has been summoned to Geneva without any reference to the league. The Government, he said, had fallen short of its duty in the matter of the punishment of war criminals. Bringing these men to justice would prevent laws of war being broken in the future.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Wanamaker Week (a week of sales) usually has its complaints.

One friend writes that he found certain articles sold out when he came.

This is unfortunate, but true.

We gather much under-price merchandise for Wanamaker Week, because it is a week of celebration. But—

We can't always govern the quantity. Consequently—

Some lines are broken early in the day, while others last several days.

The joy of anticipation is quite obvious during this celebration—

And we are careful to see that every individual sale is worth while.

Wanamaker Week in New York will end on Saturday-night.

**A Two-Pants
Suit for Your
Boy—\$7.75**

An unusually low price for these wool Norfolk suits for Easter. Wide assortment of styles; finely tailored. Sizes 7-18.

Second floor.
1872—Golden Anniversary Year—1922
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th—Lex. to 3d Ave., New York

Eggs, for Waterglass, Received Fresh Every Day.
Milk Fed Broiling Chickens, 38¢ lb.
Arlington Rattlesnakes, Cucumbers, Spring Dug Parsnips

W.K. Hutchinson Co.
MARKETS

284 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON

Other Stores, Arlington, Winchester, Lexington

"Say it with Flowers"

From
Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men & Women
Mail orders filled
Walk-Over
BOOT SHOP
290 Yonge St. TORONTO

**WATCH and
JEWELRY**
Repairing
at the
Highest Quality
REAGAN-KIPP CO.
162 Tremont St., Boston

MR. DENBY LAUDED
FOR NAVY WARNINGSecretary Issues Order Exposing
Alleged Plot to Shatter Morale
of the Men

WASHINGTON, April 6—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, was highly commended on all sides today for the bold manner in which he exposed an alleged plot of foreign propagandists in this country to shatter the morale of the navy.

His order, issued last night, was read to the men on all ships and at all naval establishments today. It follows:

"My attention has been called to the fact that there is a certain propaganda by societies having their origin in foreign countries to undermine the morale of the navy and to instill into its personnel elements of disloyalty and discord.

I have the most profound confidence in the loyalty and devotion to their country of the United States naval forces. I have no fear that men in any considerable number may at any time, anywhere, be seduced so as to turn their backs to their country's flag. It is not, therefore, through any thought or suggestion that the United States Navy is in the slightest danger from this propaganda that I issue this warning.

I fear only that some few may be induced, innocently at first, when on shore, to join schemes so preposterous that they do the harm of ideas contrary to our form of government or which may result in lawlessness. There are, of course, in a personnel as large as that of the navy, some discontented men, and in the hearts of discontented men false doctrines find ready acceptance.

I am trying by this warning to save a few individuals who might otherwise affiliate themselves with societies teaching those things which cannot be tolerated in an organization sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and to obey all lawful orders. Should there be any such men in the navy today, it is my earnest hope that they do not disengage themselves from affiliation with such organizations they will ultimately be detected.

I am trying to lessen the number of prisoners in naval prisons. I could not hope to show leniency, however, to any man who, in combination or alone, in violation of his oath, committed acts of disloyalty to his country.

Because I have been one of you I know that all men have their periods of unhappiness—of imagined ill-treatment, homesickness and discontent. Such periods come to civilians as well as to men in the naval service. They are a part of life. We must not let them lead us into such folly as desertion or resistance to lawful authority nor particularly into revolt by word or deed against a form of government that has proved in the history of a government of liberty and justice.

The world is full of false thought today. I would save that service of which our country is a part, and of which I happen to be at the moment the head, from the harmful influence of improper theories of government, or false dreams of a better state, or the created by anarchy and violence. I would go far to save any one man from the consequences of his misdeeds, whether such consequences take the form of physical punishment or only of the deep remorse which must ever follow him through life. So I appeal to the officers and men of the navy, and to every alert in guarding themselves against and aloof from the preaching of Socialism, Communism and anarchy.

DISTINGUISHED MEN
ARRESTED IN HAITI
BY THE OCCUPATION

(Continued from Page 1)

occupation, 20 cents a day in the working season, which is only six months long.

Moorfield Storey.
Denounces Arrest
of Haiti Patriots

The arrest by the American forces of occupation of prominent Haitian patriots following a mass meeting at Port au Prince last Sunday, was denounced by Moorfield Storey today as "one of a series of outrages committed by the American Government against the Haitian people."

Mr. Storey is president of the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society and is one of the leading supporters in the United States of the right of the people of Haiti to govern themselves, without interference or intimidation by any other nation. His condemnation today of this latest act of American oppression was made in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor after he had been shown a dispatch to the Monitor, telling of the arrests.

The occupation of Haiti and the latest instance of the suppression of free speech were condemned by Mr. Storey, who is internationally known as an authority on constitutional law, as absolutely inconsistent with the fundamental ideals of American government and with the international and political rules of conduct for which the American nation purports to stand.

"We have absolutely no right to be in Haiti," asserted Mr. Storey. In support of this declaration he called attention to the statements by Elihu Root and the other American delegates to the Pan-American conference in Washington regarding the right of every nation to self-government and to freedom from any form of interference. In spite of that statement and in the face of the political ideals on which it was based, he said, the United States has, he said, ruled Haiti at the point of the bayonet for the last seven years.

This course of conduct, Mr. Storey declared, was simply making war on

a friendly people, and not only that, but making war on them without even the color of legal right.

"The Congress of the United States alone has power to make war, as I read the Constitution," he said. "The President has no such power. Yet Mr. Wilson did make war on Haiti, and President Harding has continued to make war on Haiti."

The cable dispatch which told of the arrest of Georges Sylva, one-time Haitian Minister to France, and president of the Union Patriotique, M. Henriques, president of the Haitian Federation of Labor, and other Haitians said that that under martial law as now enforced by the American forces of occupation in Haiti, it is not permitted to criticize either the acts of the occupation or the acts of the Haitian Government.

The meeting which resulted in the arrests had been in protest against the proposed election of a new President by the Council of State under direction of the American Occupation. So far as the messages indicated, there was no charge against the men arrested other than that they were regarded by American officials as provocative agents because of their connection with the mass meeting.

It was the opinion of Mr. Storey that this arbitrary suppression of free speech was merely another in a long series of wrongs committed against the Haitians, quite in line with the policy of oppression pursued for seven years by two American Administrations, in violation of every canon imposed by the United States on itself regarding the freedom of the peoples, and in particular the right of smaller nations to govern themselves without intimidation from their neighbors.

**STOCK EXCHANGE
OPERATIONS SET
YEAR'S HIGH MARK**

NEW YORK, April 6—Buoyancy characterized early trading on the stock exchange today. Dealings in the first two hours, at gains of one to four points, were estimated at 750,000 shares.

Overnight buying orders were on the most extensive scale of any day since the present bull market got under way.

High records for a year or more were established by many leaders, including United States Steel and Norfolk & Western.

The strength of coal shares was regarded as especially significant.

There was scarcely an exception to the broad upward sweep of prices.

The rise was based largely on the many signs of business and industrial expansion and the strength of the investment market.

Dealings in stocks up to 1 o'clock approximated 1,000,000 shares, the largest total for that period since December, 1920.

Selling for profits occasioned moderate setbacks, but the undertone showed continued strength.

**GOVERNOR'S CHARGES
REFUTED IN REPORT**

JACKSON, Miss., April 2 (Special Correspondence)—After having spent several weeks on the investigation, and having examined scores of witnesses, some of them high insurance officers from New York, the special legislative committee, which was appointed to look into the charges made by Governor Lee M. Russell of Mississippi, against the fire insurance companies and agents, has found, according to its unanimous report to the House, that there was nothing to substantiate the charges. This report the House has adopted.

The Governor had charged that the insurance companies were behind the \$100,000 damage suit filed against him, that these same companies had organized a strong lobby here to put through legislation they were demanding, and that they were using great quantities of whiskey to influence the votes of members of the Legislature.

**SHIP SUBSIDY COST
\$52,000,000 ANNUALLY**

WASHINGTON, April 6—A maximum expenditure by the Government of \$52,000,000 annually would be required to carry out the provisions of the Administration's ship subsidy bill, A. D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, estimated today at joint congressional hearings on the measure.

The added cost to the Treasury he said, would be approximately \$47,000,000 as the Government would no longer be required to expend \$5,000,000 a year for transportation of mail to foreign countries.

Mr. Lasker's estimate was made in response to persistent questioning by Ewin L. Davis (D., Tennessee, as to probable cost of the Administration's subsidy program.

Albert Steiger Company
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Women's Spring and Easter Footwear
Sports Oxfords At \$3.95
Tailored Oxfords At \$5.45

In grey, pearl and smoked elk skin with saddle straps of black and tan calf. All have rubber soles and heels. Also a smart tan oxford with welt sole and low walking heels.

Pathe Phonographs Reduced
COME IN AND GET THE NEW PRICES
The Flint & Brickett Co.
430 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

FORBES & WALLACE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A Choice Collection of Wilton Rugs
Individually selected for their luxurious beauty and elegance—rugs selections unsurpassed at the price.
\$85.00
9x12 foot size
Regularly \$112.50 to \$120.00

POPLAR METHODS BLAMED
FOR LABOR'S SLOW PROGRESSYielding of Guardians to Intimidation Gave Opponents a
Weapon—Coalition Defeated Mr. Gosling

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—The Labor Party's inability to make headway in its efforts to capture the government of London is due, says J. H. Thomas, M.P., to Poplar methods of administration. It will be remembered that commenting on the prospects of the Labor group some weeks before the election, in these columns, the idea was expressed that the electors were apt to confuse the policy of the Labor Party with that of the communist Party, who appear to have—if not actually dominated the Poplar councilors and Board of Guardians—at least exercised much influence on the decisions.

Led by men whose avowed object is to break down the existing machinery of government by creating deadlock, chaos, and financial strain, so that a system of workers' councils or soviets may be substituted, the demonstrators mistook sympathy for weakness and proceeded to render the position of Labor representatives intolerable. One cannot dismiss as being only uncharitable the circumstance that unemployed marchers and the rushing of Council Chambers were almost invariably directed against those bodies where Labor is in a majority, which have gone as far as their powers and resources would permit them in relieving distress due to prolonged periods of unemployment.

Methods of Intimidation
The method adopted has been to crowd into the board room while the guardians were in session, to bolt the doors and prevent exit, and to submit the demand, "Work or maintenance," the latter according to a socialist in certain circumstances exceeded the rates of wages paid to men actually in employment. Under threat of being confined to the board room until the demands were accepted, one or two bodies gave way rather than send for the assistance of the police to clear the building. Poplar, for instance, decided to give full maintenance to the unemployed, ranging from £3 16s. to £4 4s. a week in poor law relief for an average family. It is true that the Ministry of Health refused to countenance the scale proposed, declaring it unlawful. The fact remains that the Poplar Guardians had agreed to the scale, and as was to be expected, Labor's opponents for the London County Council elections found in the fact an excellent electioneering cry. Nor has the criticism been confined to the opposition. Protesting against the action of the Poplar Guardians, the general secretary of the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Trades Council and Labor Party says that the idea which had guided Bermondsey was that no unemployed man should receive more than the average family whose bread winner was in employment. This sum they had calculated to work out at about £3 8s. based upon a trade union rate.

Poplar, he points out, does not enjoy a higher trade union rate, yet proposed to pay the sum mentioned above. Attention was also directed to the extraordinary anomaly which had evidently escaped the Poplar authorities, viz.: that the proposed grants to unemployed men with families actually exceeded the rates of wages paid to their own workmen engaged on local relief work.

Rate Found Too High
"Since when," asks Mr. Bamford, the secretary referred to above, "has it been the policy of the Labor movement to grant a scale of relief to the unemployed which is 25 per cent higher than the average trade union rate of wages?"

That is a question that responsible Labor has been asking since the "Poplar hole" was given so much publicity in the press, and one that the movement must answer for itself if it is to retain the confidence of a growing band of supporters. The matter is one primarily of discipline and adherence to a common policy. As matters stand, a local Labor party may, in addition to the national program, include any fantastic proposition that fires the imagination of a group of irresponsibles who set out to capture the machine. This was the main point of J. H. Thomas' protest when he spoke of the local parties falling into line and adopting the national policy.

In regard to the elections for the London County Council, it cannot be said that Labor has lost ground; on the other hand it has not made much headway. The defeat of Harry Gosling, the leader of the group at the County Hall, is not really so surprising when the full facts are known. For many years Mr. Gosling ran under

the auspices of the Progressive Party, and shared the representation of Kensington with Sir John Benn.

Coalition Against Labor
On the present occasion Mr. Gosling was the nominee of the Labor Party, and ran under its auspices in opposition to a Moderate and a Progressive between whom there was an understanding not to oppose each other. This is the outgrowth, the inevitable outcome of Labor's growth in every constituency, whether for parliamentary or municipal honors. When Labor gets sufficient strength to challenge successfully the two orthodox parties in a three-cornered contest there is coalition and a common front to oppose the new order. Labor's greatest difficulty lies within its own doors. Association here and there with Communists are having damaging effects on the progress of the party. It is handicapped, too, by having no official morning or evening paper of its own, and has to be content with having its views sandwiched in between brightly colored descriptions of the activities of the Third International and revolutionary zeal of the Indian and Egyptian patriots.

If it were in a position to issue half the millions of sheets published daily in support of its opponents, says Mr. Clynes, in reply to an attack by the Lord Chancellor, the Labor Party would sweep the Coalition out of office within a year. With an influential press of its own, perhaps the most useful purpose to which it could devote its space would be the setting out of those things for which the Labor Party does not stand, despite the constant assertion to the contrary by certain sections of the press.

**Substitute Found
FOR ASBESTOS PADS**

MONTREAL, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—It has been demonstrated at the Forest Product Laboratories of Canada operated in connection with McGill University that mats of ordinary Canadian well-boards made from wood pulp are better protectors from heat to tables or polished surfaces than either the imported asbestos or felt pads.

Exhaustive investigations and experiments made with asbestos and felt pads, and pads of ordinary Canadian well-board made of wood pulp have resulted conclusively in favor of the latter. The tests showed that ordinary asbestos mats, and even fairly thick asbestos board, permitted the passage of twice as much heat as did ordinary quarter-inch well-board made from pulpwood. Since the well-board is comparatively cheap, it is considered by the experts of the Forest Products Laboratories to have a decided advantage over the ordinary imported asbestos pads, both as to cost and efficiency, and there may be an opportunity for Canadian firms to build up a new and profitable Canadian industry.

**STUDY OF MARKETING
AIM OF FELLOWSHIP**

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 6—Establishment of fellowships in various state agricultural colleges to make an analytical study of marketing of farm products was announced today by the American Farm Bureau Federation. In this it is cooperating with State Farm Bureau Federations. This aim is to promote cooperative marketing through more accurate information.

The fellowships, valued at \$720 in each case, will go to graduate students and will be for one year.

Cooperative marketing of dairy products is the first subject to be pursued. Initial fellowships following this line will be given in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, New York, Michigan and Ohio.

**CLOTHING WORKER
FAVORS NEGOTIATION**

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 6—Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is ex-

pected to arrive in Rochester, N. Y., today to conclude with the clothing manufacturers there a three years' agreement similar to the one just signed in Chicago by which the workers have accepted an average 10 per cent wage cut.

Other representatives of the clothing workers are now in Baltimore, Md., drawing up a similar agreement with the manufacturers. Mr. Hillman told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as he was about to take an east-bound train here yesterday morning.

"Negotiation is better than striking," said Mr. Hillman. "The workers did not like to take a 10 per cent wage cut, but after conference with the manufacturers it was decided that it would be for the best interests of the industry and the country in the long run to do it rather than strike now."

**FISH HATCHERY
TO BE DISCONTINUED**

GREENE LAKE, Me., April 5 (Special Correspondence)—The United States fish hatchery here is to be discontinued. This hatchery is supplied with water from Rocky Pond through a wooden flume over a mile in length. Rocky Pond is shallow and during the winter the water becomes too cold for the best results in hatching the eggs and in spring it becomes warm so early that the fry have to be planted prematurely and at a time when the hatchlings are in such a condition as to make hauling to the railroad station unduly expensive. The flume and the dam are both old and in such condition as to require immediate replacement at an estimated cost of \$25,000.

In view of these facts and that the Federal Bureau has another fully equipped station within 25 miles at Craig Brook, official say that it did not seem warrantable for a large appropriation for repairs and replacement nor for the operation of the station as formerly. In the estimates for 1933 it is recommended that the personnel be reduced to fish and the hatchery be maintained at Craig Brook and distributed from that station.

SHOE BUYERS
Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett Shoe Company; Tournaine, W. Carroll of Carroll Adams Shoe Company; Tournaine.

Buffalo, N. Y.—W. J. Kenline; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—H. J. Erwood and J. McCormick of Montgomery Ward Company; 77 Summer Street.

Cincinnati, O.—J. Hoag; Avery, Henry Israel of W. Taylor Dry Goods Co.; New York City—H. Levy of M. Levy & Co.; Essex, J. W. Hurst of Claffin & Thayer; U. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. R. Chandler of W. T. Holmes Shoe Company; Tournaine, A. Meltzer; U. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis Shapiro of Ideal Specialty Company; U. S.

Porto Rico—J. Albors; U. S.

San Francisco, Cal.—Harry Cullinane of Buckinham & Hecht; U. S.

Savannah, Ga.—Foster of the Universal Shoe Company; U. S.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. W. Bennett of E. Nugent Co.; U. S. J. J. Senebrenna of Senebrenna Mercantile Co.; Copley, Plaza.

MONEY IS LOOSENING
WASHINGTON, April 6—Recent advances in Liberty Bond prices were ascribed today at the Treasury to the gradual loosening of money and credit. The process of loosening has been gradual, it was explained, and as money became more plentiful and interest rates fell the prices of securities with fixed interest rates, such as government securities, have continued to rise.

BUILDING BOOM IN NEW YORK
NEW YORK, April 6 (Special)—There are 27,832 apartment houses now under construction in New York, according to figures made public by the tenement house commission, which will contain 107,054 rooms and cost \$120,452,500.

MORE GERMAN MARKS OUT
BERLIN, April 6—The Reichsbank increased its note circulation during the past week in March by 7,757,814,000 marks, it was announced today. This brings the total circulation to 129,283,793,000 marks.

RHODE ISLAND SELLS BONDS
PROVIDENCE, April 6 (Special)—A \$200,000 issue of state bonds, authorized in 1918, has been sold to Eastabrook & Co. at a premium of \$22,362. The firm's bid was \$111.81. There were 12 other bidders.

**ALASKA
Realm
of the North**

A THOUSAND mile cruise from Vancouver, B. C., on a palatial Canadian Pacific "Princess" Liner. At Skagway, five wondrous days' past, gold-rush frontier towns and mystic totem villages, a White Pass and Yukon train will carry you over stupendous mountains to Carcross for a 20-hour steamboat trip on West Taku Arm to the North end of Taku Glacier, 300 miles of glacier-encircled lakes and giant mountains.

Other side trips—if you have time to stop over—to beautiful Lake Atlin or down the Taku River to Dawson. Go via the scenic Canadian Pacific Rockies Route and make your reservations early.

Call or write for Alaska Tour Booklet

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
405 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Windsor Station, Montreal, or your nearest local ticket agent

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"
Hobbsworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

When in Need
of
Flowers
Buy of
The Florist
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON 9

AUSTRALIA SEEKS
FAST SEA SERVICELondon Agent Forecasts Revival
in Shipping, With Britain
Holding Its Own

LONDON, March 14 (Special from Monitor Bureau)—"When a revival in shipbuilding comes, the British shipowner will be there to take his part, and notwithstanding that some of the Dominions and the United States have come to stay in the overseas trade, I am confident that the British shipowner will hold his own," said Mr. H. Larkin, the Australian Commonwealth Shipping Representative, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Past experience," he added, "has taught us that we can always do so; moreover he has, unlike some of the others, experience behind him covering hundreds of years."

Rapid Rise: Quick Stamp
Mr. Larkin, who was born in England, made his mark, at a time of national crisis as Director of Transport for Australia in the United Kingdom, when his services were loaned by Lord Inchcape to the Government. He was subsequently decorated by the King for his eminent assistance to the Imperial Government. Mr. Larkin in 1916 assumed control of a fleet of 15 steamers, the Commonwealth Government Line, and the success and extension of the enterprise under his management is common knowledge.

Mr. Larkin situated the present slump in shipping business firstly and mainly to the high cost of labor, the result of which had not only enhanced the costs of building and running ships, but also heavily reduced production of goods for carriage. He did not suppose, he said, that ever before had there been such a sudden and serious slump in the shipping business, but the boom following the cessation of hostilities was equally unprecedented. It had always been the case, particularly in respect to shipping, that the greater and more rapid the "boom," the more serious and sudden the slump which followed.

In 1920, he continued, the huge increase in the quantity of new tonnage produced of late, and this has resulted in the supply of ships largely exceeding the demand and, as a result, unprecedented numbers of good and useful vessels have been laid up throughout the world because there is nothing for them to do.

Sign of Improvement
"In my opinion," Mr. Larkin said, "there is now a very slight sign of improvement, but this will be slow and tedious, and it will be a year or two before the demand for tonnage appreciably approaches the supply. The great point is that labor costs in every direction limit business, and the shipowner is naturally one of the first to suffer in consequence. Exchanges of tonnage in another direction, adversely affecting international trade, as also increased port dues, but port dues again depend upon the cost of labor."

In speaking of the Commonwealth Government Line, Mr. Larkin was emphatic in declaring that this fleet had not been established to oust other owners or to render their business unprofitable, the only object was to assist in the development of trade between Australia and the United Kingdom and to see that the Australian producer and consumer was assured good service at fair rates which were not excessive, but yet left a reasonable return to the owner.

"Our policy is to assist the Australian producer and consumer and incidentally the merchants, manufacturers, and consumers at this end of the world," he declared. "I therefore find it increasingly difficult to understand why some people, apparently disinterested parties from the shipowner's point of view, still insist upon professing a strong antipathy to government ownership. It would be quite a different matter if efforts were being made to create a government monopoly and to oust established lines from the trade, which I repeat is quite the contrary to actual facts."

Quick Australian Trips
The building of five large additional ships known as "Bay" class provide

**The Home
Beautiful
Rike's Department of
Interior Decorating**

is modernly equipped to design, plan and execute all classes of interior decorative work, no matter how large or how seemingly small.

The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire efforts to planning The Home Beautiful. Every decorative scheme planned comes under the personal care of these creative artists.

An extensive selection of Drapery Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you may choose from a wide assortment. Decorative plans and suggestions for individual treatments submitted without cost upon request.

The Rike-Kumler Co.
Est. 1853 Main at Second
DAYTON, OHIO

"Buy Your Furs Direct From the Makers."
FURS MADE TO ORDER
FURS REMODELED
READY-MADE FURS

LEAKAS, Furriers
Commercial Bldg., Dayton, O.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

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a four-weekly service between Australia and the United Kingdom, and materially assist trade, for their passage occupies less time than any other vessel, not excepting mail steamers. "Australia," he said, "is worthy of a service of steamers capable of making the run between London and Fremantle in 20 days, instead of the 30 days now occupied even by the "Bay" class. Present trade conditions would make this too costly, but I look forward with confidence to such a service being a practical possibility within the next 10 years. It is no matter for congratulation to Australia that her mail communications are fewer and slower than they were 30 years ago, but on the other hand the world upheaval must be accepted as the sole cause of today's unsatisfactory conditions.

"Shipowners themselves are not to be blamed. They are business men and would undoubtedly provide a better service if trade conditions indicated even reasonable prospects of a fair return on the large capital it would involve. It is distressing for men who have spent their lives in the shipping business and among ships to see so many fine vessels lying idle, and so many officers and men unemployed.

"In my opinion, however, the only method of assisting a revival in the shipping trade is to secure substantial world-wide reductions in port dues, fuel and other store prices, repairs and running costs generally, but again all these matters hinge upon labor costs, so do the costs of the merchandise which provides freight for the ships."

In conclusion, Mr. Larkin said he thought that it was not so much a matter of the rate of pay as of production. To put it in a nutshell, they must have 20 shillings' worth of labor for every pound sterling expended and "ca' canny" should be cut out.

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PORTUGAL RAISES PORT DUES, EMPHASIZING FOREIGN TRADE

Basic Increase Amounts to 1400 Per Cent With Alien Shipping Paying 50 Times Former Charges

LISBON, March 17 (Special Correspondence)—A recent decree, which was not enforced immediately, but which by its nature promptly exercised a restricting influence upon foreign shipping trade with Portugal, raised the harbor dues 1400 per cent and condemned foreign shipping to pay 50 times as much as was exacted from Portuguese vessels. Despite threats from many countries, especially England, the decree stands. Portuguese traders and consumers say that the taxes must react on them but the government suggests that the conclusion is not correct and naively points out that the tendency would rather be toward the exclusion of foreign goods through the increase of freights and other import taxes. Those who, with a true perception of the country's interests, regard with dismay such prodigious and urge that Portugal, which needs so much assistance from outside, will lose and is losing all foreign sympathy, are informed that there has been so little evidence of any foreign sympathy with Portugal in her difficulties that this may be considered a negligible quantity.

German Influence Suspected

One of the alternative ideas as to why these new shipping dues, taxing foreign vessels to such an enormous extent, are now imposed is that the revenue may be used for guarantee of a new loan which it is sought to raise abroad. The other and more likely idea which, scouted as too fanciful at the beginning, is now being confirmed continually by governmental and other public acts, is that German influences are at the bottom of this attack on foreign shipping, and that the hand of Hugo Stinnes can be seen in it. Since the armistice Portugal has shown an increasing tendency to be friendly to the Germans, who began to see their chance here and to offer inducements to the Portuguese more than two years ago. The full rights of Germans of all kinds were restored some time ago, and special commercial agreements between the two countries are now in process of arrangement. Some of this may be due to the keen enterprise of the Germans, while some is undoubtedly due to the fact that, rightly or wrongly, Portugal feels that after her intervention in the war and the useful service she gave, she has been very badly treated by the Allies.

Protests of No Avail

The foreign legations at Lisbon have made representations to the Government in the matter of increased shipping dues, but with no result. Telegrams of protest have been sent to Lisbon by individuals and public bodies in the United States, England, France, Belgium, Japan and Denmark, and the British chambers of commerce at Lisbon, Oporto and elsewhere have also registered their protest. It is pointed out to the Portuguese Government that it is following a misguided if not an unconstitutional policy, and that in other countries it is the rule to exact from foreign ship-

GERMAN SHIPPING REVIVAL BEGINS

Steamship Companies Combine With American Interests on Basis of Equality

AMSTERDAM, March 14 (Special Correspondence)—For a considerable time now the German steamship companies have been fortunate in obtaining their coal, their repairs and their labor 100 per cent cheaper than their non-German competitors, and the German companies have naturally made full use of this opportunity to recover their former status. Germany has been building with feverish zeal and buying vessels on every market where she was admitted as a buyer. She was able to build new ships because the Government had placed 10,000,000 marks at the disposal of the companies, on condition that 90 per cent should be spent on constructing new ships in German yards, while ships were bought abroad, because they could be obtained 25 per cent cheaper than any new ship bought in Germany.

In 1914 the German mercantile fleet aggregated 5,400,000 tons, which tonnage was only exceeded by the British, and as a result of the Treaty of Versailles, which forced Germany to hand over all ships over 1600 tons and half the ships between 1000 and 1600 tons, the German fleet was reduced to 420,000 tons.

All the great industrial combines then turned their attention to shipbuilding, and thus close relations were created between industry, shipbuilding, and the steamship companies, writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph*, and he points out that a great number of the most important shipbuilding yards now have a capacity of 600,000 tons per annum. Although, this correspondent remarked, the entente has the right to claim 300,000 tons of German-built ships annually, it may constitute itself on the fact that it is not obliged to do so.

New Foreign Policy

Neither building nor buying was sufficient, however, to replace the 5,000,000 tons lost. If German shipbuilders were to be prevented from establishing direct contact with foreign steamship companies which had included German ports in their routes, the only solution was for the German companies to arrive at an understanding with foreign companies. Efforts in this direction, however, have not yet led to entirely satisfactory results, and most of the German cargoes have been captured by

pirates only the same dues as those imposed on national vessels. It has been represented by the legations that when the decree was set forth, without warning, vessels were on their way to Portugal, laden with goods at freight rates which could not possibly have been accepted if the decree had been known before the vessels were committed, and that heavy losses must inevitably result.

It is further pointed out that this policy, if persisted in, must be injurious to the prospects of Lisbon as a port, which have been so much and so hopefully discussed in the last two or three years. Lisbon, with all its natural and other advantages, has been, and should continue to be, regarded as the chief port on the Iberian coast, and it is, if not the only thing, the thing that the Spaniards have most coveted among the possessions of their sister state. Since the war various great schemes have been mooted for new harbor works, while the threat of increased competition from Vigo, on the Spanish coast to the north, has been apprehended. Vigo is enterprising, is encouraging to foreign shipping, and openly preparing herself to cut Lisbon out from much of her trade.

It is fortunate for Lisbon that various great Spanish enterprises for the better equipment of the harbor of Vigo, and the laying of new railways from it into the interior, have, through government neglect, not yet been entered upon. However Lisbon is now playing into the hands of Vigo, and at the same time the new shipping policy assists Cadiz, the Spanish port around the corner in the south. Between Vigo and Cadiz Lisbon is by no means indispensable.

Additional Fees Charged
In addition to these remarkable new harbor dues, special charges are now imposed in respect of three declarations which are required by the consular authorities upon cargo being shipped. In the case of goods under £50 in value a fee of 1.5 is required, while above that valuation the fee is 2 per cent of the value. This results in heavy increased charges to foreign shippers. In view of all these circumstances surprise is expressed that, with her own production, especially as regards wheat and other food necessities, so low, Portugal should apparently be checking the much-needed imports.

At Coimbra, the university seat in mid-Portugal, an economic congress was held recently representing the organized commercial, industrial and agricultural forces of the country. There was a long debate on a proposition recommending the suspension of this shipping decree. However, the motion was rejected and one was substituted urging the Government to present Parliament with the necessary modifications without prejudice to the protection of the Portuguese merchant marine and ports. The congress also recommended the utilization of the Tagus for irrigation, and a revised customs tariff which it considered should be put into force without delay.

the American merchant marine. The Hamburg-American Line has made an agreement with the Harri-man combine, and the Norddeutsche Lloyd with the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, and whilst the Lloyd finds difficulty in pulling together with its American friends, the Hamburg-American Line is satisfied with the results of its contract with the Harri-man combine. The two companies work on a basis of equality, three American and three German ships keeping up intercourse between Hamburg and New York for common account. On most of the pre-war routes, also, the Hamburg-American Line has resumed sailings with American assistance.

Passenger Service Revived
It is this new combine which has bought the four steamers recently sold by the Royal Holland Lloyd. The great importance of this acquisition for the two companies is sufficiently indicated by Herr Cuno's journey to America and the visit of the younger Mr. Harri-man to Europe. The two largest Lloyd steamers are to be put into service this year for fortnightly sailings, between New York and Hamburg. As soon as two steamers of the same type have been completed in the Hamburg yards of Messrs. Blohm & Voss, the sailings will take place weekly. There will then once more be a passenger service between Germany and America which can compete with other foreign lines.

Despite the favorable circumstances in which German steamship companies work, the greater part of the vessels calling at German ports still fly foreign flags. This is sufficiently explained by the fact that commercial intercourse with Germany is developing even more rapidly than the recovery of German steamship companies.

Big Tonnage Increase
The tonnage arriving at Hamburg in 1919 totaled 1,570,000 tons. In 1920 it had risen to 4,450,000 tons, whilst in 1921 it had reached the figure of 9,530,000 tons, or 75 per cent of the pre-war activity of that port. This is the more striking, as German imports were far below those of 1913, as a result of the depreciation of the mark.

The port of Hamburg, however, benefits by the same favorable factors which influence German shipping in general. Labor is cheap and harbor and quay dues are low, whilst every direct by Germany railway, saves amounts which frequently exceed the total ocean-freight.

DECISION OF DAMASCUS BAR
BEIRUT, Syria, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Damascus Bar has decided to open a Judicial Consulting Bureau for the poor. The advocates of Damascus will be called upon in turn to take charge of this department under the control of the order.

SOARING ASCRIBED TO AIR PULSATION

Theory of Gliding on Upward Current Held no Longer Acceptable

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—In a previous article on soaring flight experiments in Germany reference was made to the common belief that birds maintain flight on motionless wings only in upward trending currents of air, that the gull and the albatross keeping pace with the steamer find support in invisible streams of air deflected upward astern or aft of the bridge, and also in various other situations according to the direction of the wind in relation to the course of the ship; and that behind the crests of waves similar support is obtainable. On the last three or four years has been the life and essence of the Spanish effort in Morocco. General Alfuru, chief of the central general staff, is to be appointed in his stead.

Immediately after Mr. Maura's resignation the King began the usual series of "consultas," or conferences, with the leaders of parties and sections. The only alternative was for the Maura government to continue in power with confidence in it expressed anew, or the setting up of a new Conservative ministry under the leadership of Sanchez Guerra, the recently appointed chief of the official Conservative Party.

Soaring flight experiments in Germany proceed apace, and it can now be definitely stated that soaring is not mere gliding on an upward current, but is a distinct and separate phenomenon from gliding. It appears to be equally certain that the forces at work are aerodynamical, and that Dr. Hankin's theory must be abandoned. Soaring has been accomplished on apparatus that by comparison with the body and wings of the bird are clumsy and cumbersome, in various conditions of weather; and it has been maintained both with and against the wind, the flyer on occasion returning over the starting point.

Pulsations in Air
It appears to be established, therefore, that this kind of flight is rendered possible by pulsations and irregularities in the air; but the nature of these movements is not known. Wind, especially near the ground, is more or less pulsating in character, and probably besides the marked gusts there are a vast number of small ones imperceptible to human sense, and not hitherto recorded by any instrument. This might account for some of the phenomena of flight; for when flying into the wind the succession of minute accelerations of relative velocity of a vehicle possessing a certain inertia would give a tendency to rise, just as when flying down wind the following pulsations would have the effect of a series of lulls and the craft would have a tendency to descend. These, indeed, are common experiences of the aviator, more noticeable on a slow, light machine than on a heavy, fast one. It accounts for much, but it does not account for all.

Soaring experiments in Germany have increased altitude both with and against the wind. It is therefore obvious that there must be something other than simple pulsations in the direction of the wind in Germany, where these phenomena are keenly discussed, it is regretted that there is not some means of experimenting with air rendered visible. The "shape" of the irregularities and pulsations probably contains the secret. The present writer has already suggested that pulsations of the wind have a more abrupt onset than departure. If this could be proved it would account for part of the phenomena. Increase of altitude traveling "down" wind would, however, remain unsolved.

Experiments Increasing
Soaring experiments are increasing in popularity; but it is very necessary that they should be carried on with great caution, that the apparatus employed should be strong, and that the operators should be highly trained. There is no mechanical power which, in the ordinary engine airplane, gives the aviator the means for overcoming irregularities in the air and also for correcting errors of piloting and making good deficiencies in his knowledge of the air. The bird which, when soaring, is surprised by some movement of the air, instantly flaps its wings and recovers balance or altitude. It is now generally recognized that not only must the soarer have an intimate sense of the air, but the apparatus, too, must have controls that will prove efficient in the relatively low speeds of soaring flight.

Probably longitudinal balance is the most urgent problem, and great attention will have to be given to it. There is a fine opportunity for the invention of an inherently stable soaring apparatus; and this should not be very difficult to contrive in view of the inherently stable aeroplanes that have already been produced. The Germans have been led to these experiments partly by the prohibition of aero engine manufacture; and they are now confident of great results affecting aviation generally. The accomplishment of soaring flights lasting 20 minutes and covering considerable distances certainly opens up a tremendous vista of possibilities.

FALL OF MAURA GOVERNMENT UPSET SPANISH POLITICS

New Cabinet Not Credited With Great Strength and Considered Only Temporary

MADRID, March 17 (Special Correspondence)—The sudden fall of the Maura government upon the attack of the Liberal Left, with the demand for the restoration of the constitutional guarantees as their excuse, has produced in Spanish politics a situation of strange uncertainty, combined with the awakening of a peculiar nervous energy in some important quarters. Two results have already been achieved. Don Juan de la Cierva, the dominating figure in Spanish politics today and generally regarded as the strongest man in Spain, is suddenly out of office, and it appears that with this circumstance the Morocco policy and its motive power have come to a sudden stop. The other is the resignation of Gen. Damaso Berenguer, High Commissioner in Morocco, who for the last three or four years has been the life and essence of the Spanish effort in Morocco. General Alfuru, chief of the central general staff, is to be appointed in his stead.

Immediately after Mr. Maura's resignation the King began the usual series of "consultas," or conferences, with the leaders of parties and sections. The only alternative was for the Maura government to continue in power with confidence in it expressed anew, or the setting up of a new Conservative ministry under the leadership of Sanchez Guerra, the recently appointed chief of the official Conservative Party.

The first of these was eliminated, and Sanchez Guerra invited by the King to make up a ministry. Sanchez Guerra, a wise and careful Conservative, once a newspaper editor in the south and until recently President of the Chamber, was thus entering upon his first Premiership only a few weeks after his appointment to the Conservative lead.

It was hoped in Conservative circles that he would endeavor to form a plain party ministry, confining his selections to members of the official Conservative or *Datist* Party, but the politicians were disappointed. Sanchez Guerra realized the necessity of having a sound majority in the Chamber, besides which he needed the Catalonian support. Therefore he appealed to the outlying branches of Conservatism, the Maurists and the Ciervists and the Catalonians for assistance. Maura and Cambó, the Regionalist, promised their support and a representative in the Cabinet, but Señor La Cierva, who had only just returned from an expedition to Seville and was completely taken aback by the sudden and swift succession of events, declined.

The new government was announced as follows: Premier, Sanchez Guerra; foreign affairs, Fernandez Prida; grace and justice, Bertran y Musio; interior, Pinies; finance, Bergamin; war, General Olaguer; marine, Oro-

nos; public works, Arguñales; public instruction, Sileu, and Labor, Abilio Calderon. All but two have been ministers before, the two being General Olaguer, who served as a young officer in the Philippines as far back as 1890, and Bertran y Musio, who is Mr. Cambó's representative and a Barcelona man.

Though the others have had cabinet experience, it is considered a thin and colorless ministry, containing only one figure of established importance, that being Mr. Bergamin. Consequently, it is regarded as being essentially a temporary government. Save that the dominating figure of Antonio Maura has gone and that the Liberal elements have withdrawn, there is little intrinsic difference between this cabinet and its predecessor, but the sudden stop to the Morocco policy, which it apparently involves, and that at a most critical moment, when the preparations for the great landing at Alhucemas on the Rif coast were being completed, constitutes an event of the first consequence.

Amid the uncertainties one clear call is heard. Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, is shouting for the Liberals to come out to the light and, with vigorous propaganda, to make an immediate bid for power.

Although the Count de Romanones initiated the attack upon the Maura government, it was the speeches of Melquiades Alvarez that told most, and if the spirit of Liberalism could be so much roused by one man in this way in two days, what it is asked may not happen if the iron is struck while it is hot and a sharp fast propaganda pursued? Mr. Alvarez is in favor of this. And if it is done and succeeds, where will Mr. Alvarez land, and where will be the lazy Liberal chiefs? That is a political puzzle of the moment and a big one.

WESTERN COLLEGE AIDS EXPORTERS

Pumps in Argentina One Problem Notre Dame Solved

NOTRE DAME, Ind., April 2 (By Mail)—Expert advice to exporters in the solution of foreign trade problems is the aim of the new department which has been organized by the College of Commerce of the University of Notre Dame. This new department is expected to supplement the work of governmental and other agencies in supplying exporters with trade information and to train foreign commerce students.

Exporters, particularly manufacturers of the Middle West, have sought the advice of the Foreign Commerce Department at different times, and the enthusiastic appreciation shown for this service has encouraged the university authorities to put this work on a formal basis. A recent example of this service was the trade advice given in response to an inquiry regarding the marketing in Argentina of a pump to which a tank was attached as a part of its equipment.

The reply gave the freight rates on the tanks assembled, knocked down, and shipped as flat plates; the rates of duty in the Argentine customs; the possible local competitors, both domestic and foreign, and offered the name of a well known manufacturer in Buenos Aires as able to supply the tanks and to market the pumps. The information given was probably more than could have been secured through a detailed inquiry at Buenos Aires, and saved the manufacturer at least three months' delay.

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ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Junior Company's Fourth Year of
St. Louis Community Plays

THE St. Louis movement for community play which has resulted in an annual season of open-air opera, a municipal training school for opera singers, a Pageant Choral Society, two great pageants staged by Thomas Wood Stevens and numerous neighborhood and playground masques and festivals has found expression in still another line of endeavor—a little theater for children with a dramatic company of 50 boys and girls under 15 years of age.

Founded four years ago with the simple intention of producing dramatized fairy tales for children, the Junior Players, as the organization is termed, have taken an important part in community life. The season this year consists of five productions of five performances each. Virtually all plays have been written and all scenery, properties and costumes designed and executed by St. Louisans, the undertaking comprising one of the most intensive community endeavors ever launched in the city. The Junior Players, although self-sustaining, do not strive for financial profit.

No "Playing Down" to Youngsters
Plays still are based on fairy tales and folk legends, but the Junior Players long since have passed the point where they appealed only to children, their performances now drawing many adults. Productions range from comedy to fantasy. No attempt is made to "write down" to the "level" of children, as the director of the organization, Miss Alice Martin, founded it only after long study of plays for children had convinced her that a majority of juvenile plays now in existence are beneath the intelligence of the average child.

"Adults seem to forget that the child of today is endowed with vivid imagination and deep appreciation of beauty," said Miss Martin. "Few good plays have been written for children; fewer still have been stimulated thought on the part of the auditor or self-expression on the part of the actor. Just as a certain definite lack in the American drama created a network of community and little theaters throughout the United States, so did a similar lack result in the formation of the Junior Players in St. Louis. Although children's dramatic clubs are found throughout the world, I believe this organization, with a record of four successful seasons, is the only one of its kind."

Thoroughgoing Organization
In her pioneer work, Miss Martin received valuable assistance from members of the Artists Guild and the Little Theater, although neither organization is officially associated with the Junior Players. Plays are presented on four Saturday afternoons and one Friday night of each winter month at the Little Theater. Dawson-Watson has designed and executed the stage sets since the beginning. Mr. Dawson-Watson and Miss Emily Phelps prepared the properties, and Miss Margaret Breen the costumes. With few exceptions, all of the plays have been dramatized from fairy tales by Miss Belle Waddell. A board of directors chosen from business and professional men and women takes active interest in progress of the organization.

Miss Martin is firm in her belief that the players themselves derive as great, if not greater, cultural value from the performance as the children who flock to the Little Theater. "When a child receives a part he is requested to study it carefully before the first rehearsal," explained Miss Martin. "Then he is allowed to interpret it in his own way, for development of self-expression is my greatest aim. Sometimes I find that persons who think that children should be coached in every action could attend a rehearsal. Child imagination is quick to grasp dramatic opportunities and although I sometimes suggest possibilities for better expression, more frequently face the more difficult task of checking—not curbing—over-enthusiasm."

Wide Choice of Talent
Although Miss Martin draws many of the Junior Players from dancing classes in which she is interested, she does not hesitate to scour St. Louis for suitable material. Instruction is given without charge and although intensive is not allowed to interfere with school duties.

"School comes first," said Miss Martin. "No member of the Junior Players ever is permitted to use the organization as a means of excuse for neglect of school attendance or neglect of studies. I have very little trouble about this, however, as it has been found that participation in the plays almost invariably is accompanied by quickened interest in studies, especially history, English and geography. Children seem to have little difficulty in learning their roles."

In writing the text, Miss Waddell does not hesitate to use polysyllabic

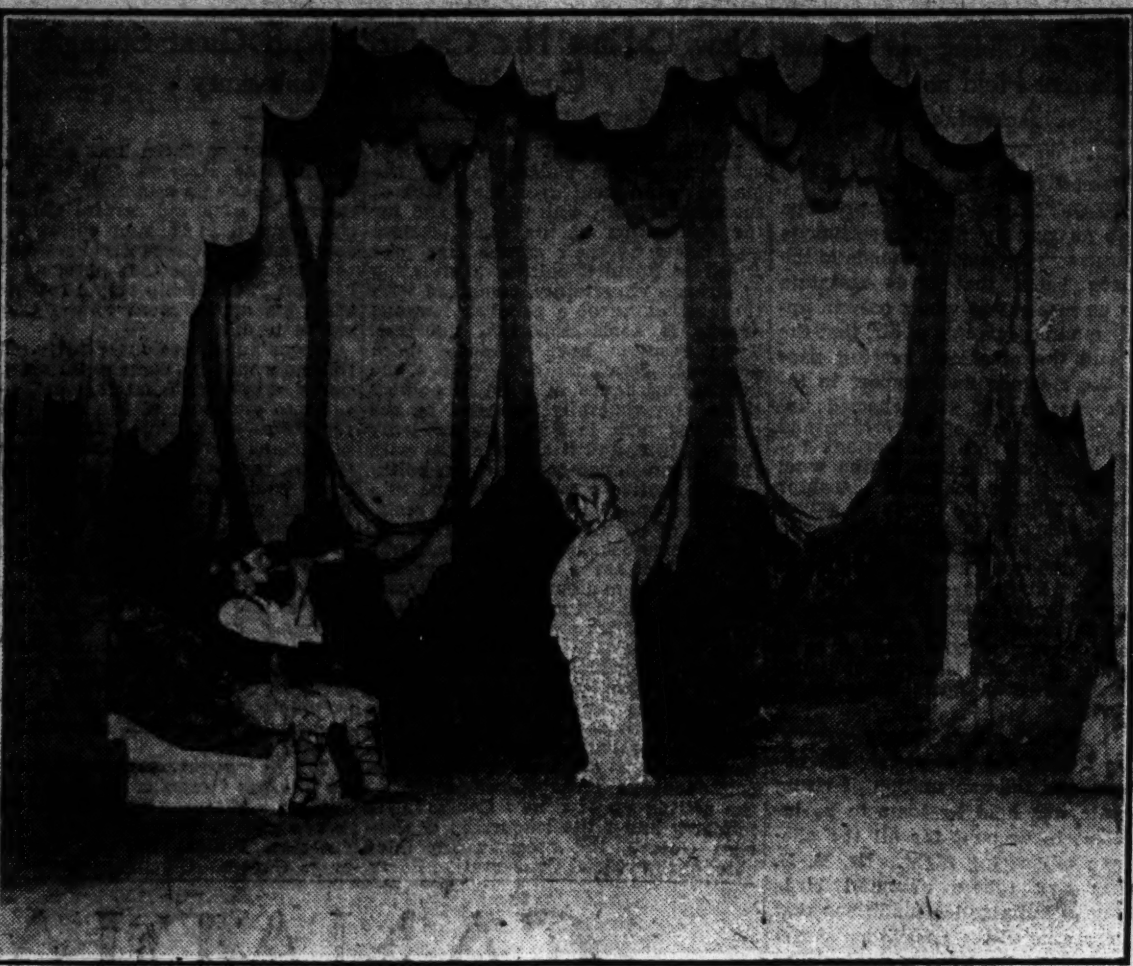
words. "For," as Miss Martin puts it, "if an actor does not know what a word means he will look it up in the dictionary. So much the better for his vocabulary."

The repertoire for the four years includes: "Puss in Boots," "Hansel and Gretel," "Rumpelstiltskin," "Three Little Men in the Woods," "Sleeping Beauty," "The Brave Little Tailor," "The Little Princesses," "Cinderella," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Bluebeard," "The Dancing Princesses," three one-act plays, "Little Breeches," "White Magic" and balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," "Columbine's Garden," and Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland."

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be the last production of the present season and will inaugurate the formation of a senior branch of the Junior Players composed of children more than 12 years old. Miss Martin hopes to direct two complete organizations next winter.

Among the children who have taken leading roles are: Pauline Parker, Doris Remsperger, Margaret Wise, Katharine Bright, Bud Donnell, James Bell Higgins, Dorothy Hughes, Vernon Tietjen, Virgil Coudy, Margaret Clare McGinnis, Fay Waldron, Elizabeth Williams, Anita Paul, Peter Schuck, Victor Woodside, Eloise Wells, Claudia Melville, Helene Higgins, Jess Donnell, Lalla Baumann and Adelaide Melville.

The board of directors of the Little Players consists of Miss Breen, Thomas W. Fry, Clark McAdams, Miss Martin, Miss Phelps, Miss Waddell, Mr. Dawson-Watson and Miss Catherine Cramer.



Scene in a St. Louis Community Play Production

Musical News and Reviews

Farrar Says Good-Bye to Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—(Special Correspondence)—Geraldine Farrar sang what was understood to be her operatic swan song for Philadelphia in an inspired impersonation of Madame Butterfly. It would not be to the purpose to descend at this late day on the peculiar vocal mannerisms of this gifted prima donna; and it was not of her singing that one thought first on the current occasion. Never has she bestowed on the role in our hearing and seeing such meticulous care in every minute detail that tells toward a vital and a heart-reaching impersonation of the Puccini heroine, who was first of all the child of the imagination of a Philadelphian, John Luther Long.

All was gentleness—endearing, wistful and clinging—in fidelity to the Japanese ideal which Miss Farrar in the role made an object of such laborious study. Defiance of the rules of the Academy of Music, Farrar devotes a fusillade of bouquets across the footlights at the close of Act I, and drew down the swift rebuke of an usher. At the close of the second act there were seven recalls. The perturbing nature of the memorable evening was that Roberto Moranzoni in his enthusiasm for the exquisite detail of the orchestration, was ruthless toward the voices, permitting not merely the wind instruments but the soaring violins to have things all their own way when the voices should have been permitted saliently to emerge. It has been a regretted provocation of Mr. Moranzoni all season long: he has serenely disregarded the most valiant efforts of all singers alike to make themselves heard against his admirable players. No remonstrance seems to induce him to abandon his tactics and give the voices a chance. He is in so many ways so fine—so very fine a leader that it is in sorrow, not in anger, that one speaks, and speaks for many in his audiences.

Mario Chamlee was capital in the vocally important but ethically contemptible rôle of Pinkerton; Scotti repeated his familiar impersonation of the Consul. Rita Fornia's admirable Susuki was the consonant and resonant foil in the peerless Flower Duet. Miss Farrar at the intermission gave evidence of feeling the occasion deeply, and the audience bade adieu with every token of real regret.

F. L. W.

Léner Quartet in London

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 24.—The Léner Quartet of Budapest is in England for a few weeks, and gave its first concert in London at Wigmore Hall on March 15. Simultaneously it gave the London public sure grounds for knowing it to

be an excellent organization, for from start to finish the concert was good.

Individually the quartet consists of Jeno Léner, first violin; Joseph Smilovits, second violin; Sándor Roth, viola; and Imre Hartman, violoncello. All really fine players, though the palm for individuality and distinction rests with the leader. This is as it should be: a quartet, ideally, combines two seemingly opposite but not incompatible things—perfect equality between its members, with strong character and leadership vested in the first violin. The Léner Quartet is happy in having as leader a player of such high caliber as the man from whom it takes its name. Though at first sight and hearing one is inclined to think his bowing old-fashioned, his wrist angular, his tone ready with a hint of the oboe quality in it, yet after listening for some little time one becomes aware that Jeno Léner is a most individual artist, that his tone is ever beautiful, never monotonous, and that he possesses something of that power of interesting even the most casual listener which Hungarian Gypsy players are famed for.

As with Léner's playing so with the quartet—first impressions had to be expanded as the concert progressed. One thought far more highly of the organization after three works than one. The ensemble, the accord of tone, is so complete that when the four players unite in music their utterance becomes that of a single individual.

The program had evidently been framed to display the quartet in works representative of styles in which it specializes. First came Brahms' Quartet in A Minor, Opus 51. The remarkable unity of feeling already alluded to lifted this to something clear above the rugged masses of sound and cloudily thought which only too often are associated with Brahms performances. The music moved in a pure creating of exquisitely enunciated phrases, though to set against this advantage there was a slight loss of energy and driving power.

Ravel's Quartet in F, however, went so outstandingly well that one was glad to get a chance of hearing it under such ideal conditions. The Léner players seemed to understand the work almost as intimately as if they had composed it, and the charm, brilliance and judgment of their presentment made a great impression on the audience.

The concert ended with Haydn's Quartet in D major, Op. 76. Here the tunes are closely allied in type to Croatian folk songs, and it was delightful to note the long sweeps of phrasing with which they were treated—the four-bar passages in the Menuetto were perfect in their way. But one missed something of the merry humor of Haydn in the finale; the Léner quartet, like the proverbial Englishman, seemed to take their pleasures a little sadly.

The March meeting of the Society of Women Musicians, at their Headquarters, 74 Grosvenor Street, W., was the occasion of a very delightful harpichord recital by Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse. Conditions less formal than those of an ordinary concert provide perhaps the best milieu for Old-World instruments. The harpichord certainly calls for closer and more concentrated attention on the part of its hearers than does a modern piano, since the tone is smaller and altogether different in quality, and the audience very gladly availed themselves of Mrs. Woodhouse's invitation to gather round as she sat at her instrument—a fine one with two manuals and six pedals made for her in 1912 by Arnold Dolmetsch on the model of a Bach harpichord. She announced her program as she proceeded, sometimes allowing the eager listeners to choose for themselves. Thus a group of old English songs by Dr. John Bull and Purcell led to a partita and some preludes and fugues by Bach, then to some Scarlatti, and Mozart's noble fantasia in C minor. Before all these things Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse is a fine musician and would be so on any instrument on which she specialized. Thus she perceives and uses the individual qualities of the harpichord to

musical, not antiquarian, ends, and persons hitherto unacquainted with the sound of Bach's works in their original form must have found her performances of the harpichord preludes and fugues a veritable revelation of beauty. Later in the afternoon, just for the historical interest of the thing, she played the prelude and fugue in F minor from the second book of the "48" upon a "well tempered clavier," an instrument so faint in tone that it is next to entire inaudibility. One could but marvel afresh at the stupendous genius of Bach, who conceived some of the mightiest intellectual music ever written for a medium as frail as gossamer.

The program originally announced for the London Symphony Orchestra's concert at Queen's Hall on March 20 had undergone considerable alteration by the time the date arrived, and had not gained in the process. Happily Albert Coates, just back from America, was there to conduct, and Beethoven's C minor symphony still remained in the scheme, but Franck's symphonic poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit," had disappeared, and Holbrooke's overture to "Bronwen" (postponed owing to the non-arrival of score and parts), while the substitution of Stravinsky's "L'Oiseau de Feu" (last movement only) was a poor bit of program making—unless, with Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," it had been deliberately placed against the one novelty of the evening, Respighi's "Ballata delle Gnomidi" to show how much the latter owed to the former in technique, while lacking their inspiration.

Respighi is a member of the young Italian school. The Ballata, founded on a poem by Claudius, was written in 1920. Less brutal and decadent than the words, the music at times exhibits dexterous orchestral effects, but is often dull, and the squeaking clarinets and muted trumpets derive straight from Strauss and Stravinsky. Music is debased by the choice of such a poem.

The performance of the symphony must be reckoned as one of the best bits of Beethoven work Albert Coates has done. It was firm, thought out on large lines, restrained yet emotional, with the delicate perceptiveness for hidden detail that is one of Coates's assets. Had the orchestra been equally faithful in their allotted parts a magnificent presentment would have been secured. Unfortunately two obvious slips marred the scherzo.

Concerts and Recitals in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 4 (Special Correspondence)—Local talent received special attention at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, March 31 and April 1. John Alden Carpenter and Arne Oldberg, respectively, were represented by a concertino for piano and orchestra and a rhapsody for orchestra alone, the concertino—as to its piano part—having been interpreted by Rudolph Reuter, who also is one of Chicago's musical colony.

Neither the composition by Mr. Carpenter nor that by Mr. Oldberg was a novelty. The concertino had been presented for the first time six years ago by Mr. Grainger, but an aftermath of that performance was a considerable revision of the finale by the composer. There can be no doubt that Mr. Carpenter's work contains some gratifying music. Few American composers understand as he does how to impart pliancy to an orchestral score. Much of this pliancy is

due to the Chicago musician's understanding of orchestral effect, but some of it is due, too, to his eager perception of rhythmic life. It is one of the curious features of Mr. Carpenter's inspiration that no little of it discloses an abiding affection for Spanish characteristics. Some of this Spanish color is to be found in the concertino and yet, in spite of his liking for rhythms that have their local habitation and home in the realm that is governed by Alfonso, Mr. Carpenter also makes it clear that the qualities of American art are in his music, too. Nor has this anything to do with the circumstance that the composer quoted some of "Dixie" in his concertino.

Rudolph Reuter interpreted his share of the concertino with deft skill. Not one of the pianists who carry their listeners on heights of passion—feeling, Mr. Reuter is a performer whose clarity of execution and musically understanding make his playing well worth while. He was at his best in the concertino, and also he accomplished brilliant playing in the familiar Hungarian Fantasia by Liszt.

Mr. Oldberg, who is an instructor in piano playing and composition at the Northwestern University School of Music, had brought his rhapsody to a hearing at one of the concerts of the North Shore festival at Evanston in 1918, and by a process of what Darwin called "natural selection" it finally arrived at Mr. Stock's performance in the Orchestra Hall. The rhapsody is a pleasant music, melodious, harmonically new enough to be interesting but not modern enough to be disagreeable. The remainder of the program comprised the overture to "Egmont" by Beethoven and the F-major symphony by Brahms. In the past Mr. Stock consistently has succeeded in putting a rosy glow of color and feeling into the symphonies of Brahms; he was again successful in accomplishing that feat at this latest performance of the work in F.

Among recent recitals the most notable have been those given by John McCormack and Miss Ivoogon on Sunday (April 2). The former artist accomplished beautiful singing in works by Handel and others. Miss Ivoogon's light and flexible voice has been heard previously at a recent concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. In that, as in her recital, she proved that her artistic taste and musical feeling are with most sopranos whose special feature is bravura song.

Max Meldrum, Leader of One
School of Australian Art

MELBOURNE, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Max Meldrum is one of the most extraordinary characters and ablest painters who have made their home in Australia during the last decade. He was born in Scotland some 46 years ago, and as a youth went to Australia.

In 1899 he gained the scholarship at the Melbourne National Gallery, which enabled him to return to Europe, this time to study art in Paris. On his arrival in Paris, Meldrum first manifested the force of character that in later years was to bear such remarkable fruit.

After a rapid investigation of the methods then in vogue in Paris he came to the conclusion that they held little attraction for him. In a like manner he dismissed the works of the popular painters of the period. He therefore abandoned his original intention of studying in some "académie" and devoted himself to the earnest pursuit of nature itself. Quitting Paris he established himself at the little village of Pace in Brittany. In this remote spot he painted the landscapes and portraits that on his return to Australia aroused such wide interest.

The impression created by most modern pictures is in a more or less marked degree a medley of color and people through usage have come to expect this in an artist's work. When Meldrum's work was exhibited on his return to Australia, art lovers were somewhat dazed and bewildered by the strange contrast these pictures of Meldrum's presented to the canvases they were familiar with. They were so quiet in key, so sober in hue that many people at once dismissed them as the work of a man insensitive to color. Meldrum replied "My pictures represent nature as it really is. Observe for yourselves—see if you can find in Nature the chaotic color and lack of tone that you see in the picture that you tell me are great art." This statement, sweeping though it may seem had as its basis no little truth. Meldrum by an arrangement of tones in their correct order, endeavored to record as correctly as possible the illusions of nature from any aspect and in any light, full-moon to dusk.

Meldrum lived for 14 years at Pace, his dwelling place a ruined old chateau, his life and companions that of the peasants and countryside around him. Here, remote from artists, coteries, schools and fashions, he developed and formulated his remarkable theories of painting. An impatient time he tells us, but not an unhappy one.

At the close of these 14 years of his life, Meldrum with his wife and family returned to Australia. Almost on his arrival he entered upon, as we have suggested before, a stormy period of his existence that has lasted until the present time.

Artists and art lovers were puzzled by the pictures. They were still more puzzled and worried by his views on painting which he lost no time in announcing to the world. Here was a man who allowed no compromise. His definite and clearly formulated views on painting based on his great axiom "All great art is a return to nature," possessed no place in their concise ritual for "dreamers," "individualists," or the theory that art is nature seen through the artist's temperament. Either a picture was a good one or a bad one. It either resembled nature, giving a clear and simple illusion of space, atmosphere and form, or it resembled nothing at all.

It may be readily imagined what an effect this inflexible standard promulgated unceasingly among a nation of artists would have. To admit Meldrum's theories meant, to a great number of artists, that they would have had to admit their life work as a failure. The art world about him rapidly resolved itself into two camps—those who believed in his teaching and those who did not. The majority of Meldrum's followers came from among the youngest and more enthusiastic students. Meldrum set up a school

in Melbourne where, with fervor, his work was carried on. The man assuming his Meldrum has done, an uncompromising rôle, is never likely to achieve wide popularity. This does not however signify that he is not a great painter. There can be no doubt that Meldrum's portraits and landscapes rank among the artistic achievements of this country.

As a teacher he has probably had a more wide experience and influence than any other artist, living or dead, in the artistic history of this country. What the results will be among his students of course remains to be seen. Some years ago Meldrum issued a book which embodied his theories. The reception of this book was a mixed one, but it has been generally admitted that whether you agreed with its contents or not, you were obliged to admit that it was a distinct contribution to the art literature of the world.

Probably in the future when bitterness, due to direct contact with this extraordinary man's inflexible teachings, has been forgotten, the work of Max Meldrum will be given an imperishable place in the records of our art.

Robert Edmond Jones

LONDON, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—In England little is known of the great scenic artists of the Continent and America, though Max Reinhardt and Bakst have been to London and conquered all hearts. England's own Gordon Craig, the one genius that stage decoration has produced, is prophetic in his own country and is therefore treated as such. The Continent knows his work in a practical way, while in England from time to time are seen exhibitions of his models, and there is an awakening of theatrical terror by his cynical pen. In America Robert Edmond Jones has matched Craig's deeds into practical form, and it is to be hoped the exhibition of his work at the Dorien Leigh Galleries will be a channel to bring back to English producers the right of leadership.

Those theatergoers who remember the London production of "The Dumb Wife" (Jones' original model for it is in the exhibition) will recall something almost revolutionary, working on sane lines. The stage designs and models at the exhibition are apt to be lightly noticed, as are all fresh ideas—ill understood. To those who study them with a knowledge of the working of the stage, its possibilities and limitations—those same models will become inspirations. In his use of light shafts, concentrated beams, and apertures, Robert Jones although using new ideas, invests his designs with that poetic quality which is the hallmark of great art, all too rare in the theater of England today. Words cannot convey the intensity of emotion felt in such settings as "Macbeth."

Theatrical Notes

More than 1000 actors and actresses will appear in the annual Equity Show at the Metropolitan Opera House, May 7. It will be an entirely new show.

Announcement is made by the Selwyns that the three Guitrys—Lucien, Sacha, and Yvonne Printemps—would visit America in the fall. The French actors, including their own company, will be seen in New York about Christmas time for a season of four weeks.

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The Motion Pictures

The management of a Broadway, New York, motion picture house recently bowed to the "censorship" of its patrons to such an extent that it removed from a new reel all propaganda alleged to be directed against Japan. It was pointed out by some who saw the picture that harm was being done by stirring up animosities and creating enmity. The pictures were in a series appearing in every second issue of the Fox News and having the general heading of "Face to Face With Japan."

John Griffith Wray, a motion picture director, interprets the public demand in this manner: "The public does not want better motion pictures if by better pictures one implies more music or profound photodramas. I believe the motion picture's future lies in popular paths, its aesthetic and artistic content approximating that achieved by the class of plays pre-

sented by stage stock companies. But they do want better pictures if by that is implied more faithful exposition of the sort of adventure and romance that is responded to by surprise thoughts and automatic emotions. There has not been enough genuine feeling injected into photodramas."

That there are still some stage successes to be filmed was emphasized by the announcement last week that A. H. Woods had just sold the motion picture rights to "Broadway Melodrama," "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," and "Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model."

Pola Negri is now to be seen in a modern drama called "The Red Peacock." It is just a foreign picture, which means not up to American standards. It seems to be a thin version of "Camille" with a happy ending.

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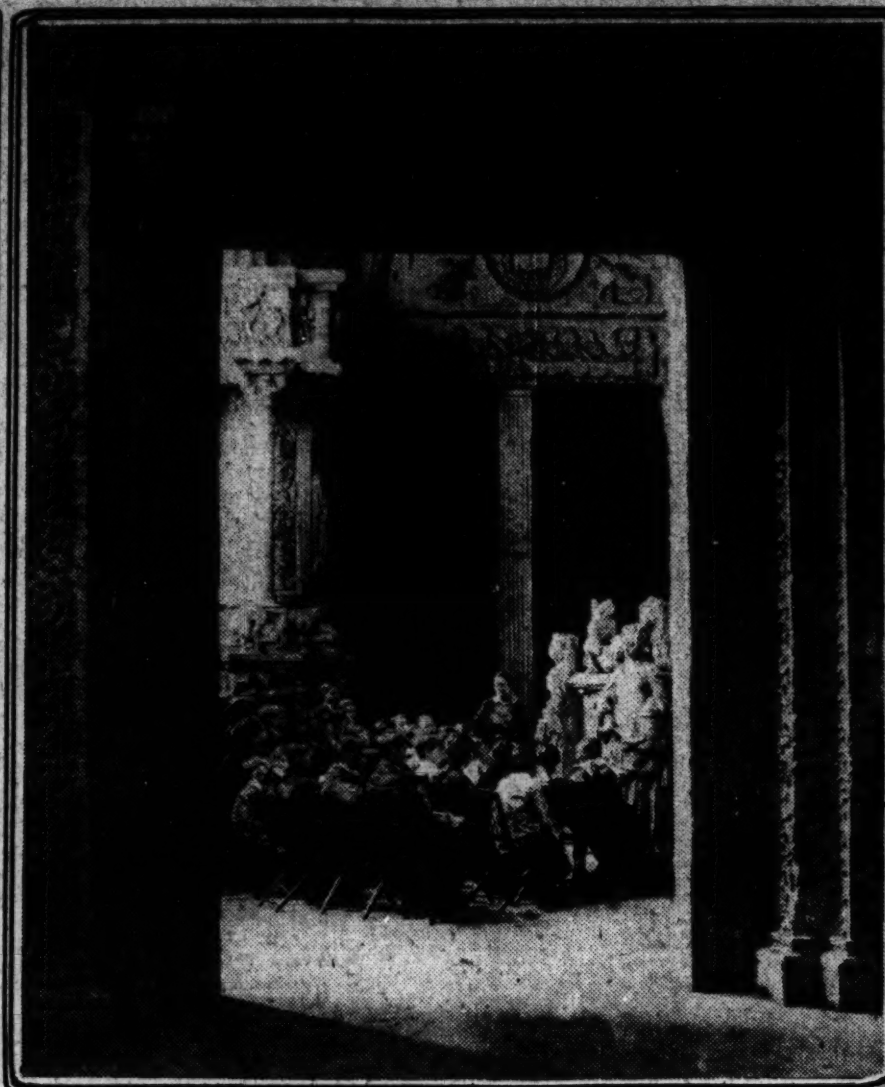
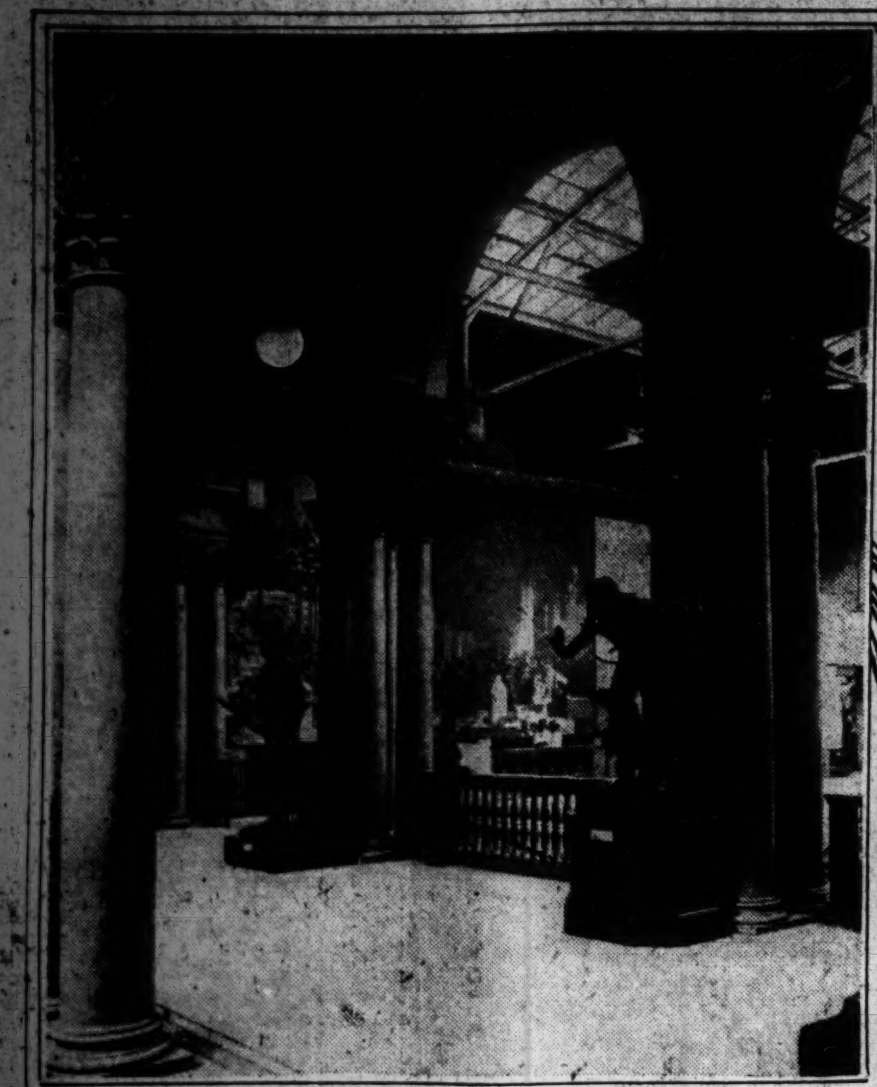
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Industrial Training Will Henceforth Be the Chicago Art Institute School's Chief Aim



THE art school of the Art Institute of Chicago, with a registration of 4521, the largest art school in the world, is now, it is officially stated, in process of becoming an industrial art school. How, in 20 years, this change has been wrought, from being a school with the old traditional academic devotion to the fine arts to becoming one of almost entirely practical purposes, it is explained by Robert B. Harshbarger, director of the institute, as the result of economic necessity.

In order to understand how the institute has grown with the industrial art of Chicago it is necessary to know something of its history. Organized in the present body at the time of the world's fair it stands in Grant Park on a ground donated by the city on the lake front. Title to the monumental building and its magnificent collection of paintings, sculpture and objects of art, is in the hands of 21 trustees, which has always been composed of representative business men. The present board consists of 16 leading business men of Chicago, one painter and one architect. Seven of the members of the present board were members of it 12 years ago. The board administers the income of the institute from donations, taxes, door receipts and the schools, and has always made up the deficit.

Meeting Needs of Community

Under the continuous and consistent guidance of this board and under the liberal expenditures the institute and its schools have developed hugely and it is logical, according to Mr. Harshbarger, that the schools have come to reflect accurately the needs and purposes of the industrial community from which they draw their sustenance.

"The times have changed," said Mr. Harshbarger. "The American art school formerly pursued to turn out a high percentage of painters and sculptors. The present necessity is for us to link the art institute up with the local industries. We must supply the needs of industry for capable commercial designers of industrial products so that we will not be dependent on European designers. Europe has hundreds of industrial art schools where this country has one. We pay approximately \$6,000,000,000 a year for the work of European designers on our raw or partly manufactured materials. This will give an idea of the economic pressure that compels an art school like this to turn its efforts to producing practical workers in the industrial arts."

Mr. Harshbarger said that it was inevitable that a school owned and financed by leading business men should be conducted to meet the needs of business. "This he considered fortunate as it kept the school in close touch with the requirements and opportunities of the industrial world."

New Printing Arts Department

"The garment industry, costume designing, wall paper, all are in need of capable artists," he said. "We have just instituted here a department of the printing arts because printing is one of the most important industries of Chicago. We have a fully equipped department of jewelry design with six power-driven pieces of machinery."

"These are requirements of the times and the Art Institute of Chicago will shape itself to meet them. Instead of shrinking back into the past and thinking only of sculpture and painting the institute will seek to enlarge its usefulness to modern life."

"We intend to give to applied design and to the decorative and industrial arts the same professional standing as that enjoyed by artists in the field of painting and sculpture. And to the end that they may have equal professional standing we aim to give them the same professional equipment."

"Eighty-four per cent of our students go from here directly into gainful occupations. They have to do it. Sixty-five per cent of our men students and 35 per cent of the girl students earn all or part of their living while studying. Compare this with the 25 per cent who work their way through Harvard University. It would not be possible for these art students to go out into the world and

live on what they could make by painting pictures or by sculpture. But they can be well-paid for commercial work, advertising art, illustration, poster work or industrial designing. They need the pay and the industrial world needs them.

"Many of them, no doubt, will paint pictures in addition to their practical work, and some may become successful exhibitors. This is a matter of natural selection. It is certain that a competent commercial designer will not have to starve while waiting for success as a painter. A great many American painters have been graduated from the ranks of successful commercial illustrators."

"Only time would show, said Mr. Harshbarger, the ultimate effect of the inevitable practical trend of the modern art school.

"Art has always been the product of the times," he said. "The artist has always been subject to economic law the same as every other professional. He must produce what the world has need of and will pay for. There is no fear that original, personal art will not find expression. How or when is the individual problem of the artist. The first thing is to live. It is the duty of a school like this to turn out students who can give the world that will pay them, what the world requires."

"The Art Institute of Chicago could never have grown to be the largest art school in the world, and it never could have been of the great service that it is to this vast industrial center if it had devoted itself chiefly to training sculptors and painters, only a small number of whom could hope to live by the practice of their arts. The Art Institute of Chicago is living in its own times and growing with them, and I dare to say that an institute that is vigorously alive has the best prospects of producing art that is alive and will survive."

Academic Training Essential

In connection with modernistic art Mr. Harshbarger warned of the danger of neglecting academic training.

"There is today," he said, "a feeling among art students that technical proficiency and rigorous adherence to and grounding in the fundamentals of their craft are no longer necessary. This point of view has been fostered by various modernistic movements which are likely to be named under the all inclusive label of 'post impressionism.' As a matter of fact there is much to admire in the work of various exponents of modernism and we are gradually being led into various fields wholly new to painting and sculpture through the fearlessness of adhering to the new movements."

"But the great danger to the student or the young painter is in the fact that it is perfectly possible to produce without great effort, work which, to the layman, contains qualities of equal importance to that in the work of men who have been through a training which is more or less academic and sound and who, in their desire to create in an untrammelled way, have known how to suppress and subordinate."

What do the students think of industrial art as a specialty? Their choice of classes shows that they recognize the demand of the times that they harness themselves to the car of industry. Nevertheless the yearnings of the students of the art institute are shown by the year book of their Alumni Association. The volume for 1920, the most recent published, has for recognition of commercial art, one page with two cuts showing a batik design and some jewelry. Thirty-four paintings, etchings and sculptures are shown on the 18 preceding pages. The alumni whose works are portrayed in the year book to encourage those who come after them include Lawton Parker, Frederick Frieseke, Otto J. Schneider, Evelyn B. Longman, Pauline Palmer, Louis Bettis, Arthur B. Davis, Victor Higgins, Oliver Dennett Grover, Karl Anderson and other well known painters and sculptors.

The student of the institute may go forth a private soldier in art, but he declares that, like the soldier of Napoleon, he has a marshal's baton in his knapsack.

Photographs by Frederick O. Remm, official photographer of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Upper Left—Looking Across the Well of the Main Stairway. Paul Bartlett's "Indian Bear Tamer" and Daniel Chester French's "Minute Man" in the Foreground. In the Distance Alphonse Mucha's Mural Paintings for the City Hall, Prague, Bohemia.

Upper Center—A Saturday Class of Public School Children Hearing a Lecture on Art History.

Upper Right—Entrance to Blackstone Hall. Medieval Sculpture and Ecclesiastical Architecture.

Lower—The Main Entrance on Michigan Avenue With Colossal Bronze Lions by Edward Kemeys.

is interesting to note that the only one who is an exponent of modern expressionistic art is Arthur B. Davies, to whom the institute last year gave its principal exhibition galleries for a one-man show of some of the most advanced productions ever seen here.

The registration of 4521 last year includes part-time classes and summer schools. Students actually at work in the scores of ateliers of the Art Institute now number 2261. Of these 35 are in the modeling classes, 40 are preparing for teaching, 50 are studying design, 164 architecture and the remainder—1972—are in commercial art classes. The course in the schools is divided into three years. In the first year all students take the same work—drawing from the cast and life, design, perspective and history of art. Beginning next year the course will be four years, with a diploma at the end.

The atmosphere of the school is directly the opposite of the gay bohemianism of the pages of Du Maurier and Murger. The students must work seriously. There is no smoking nor idling. Classes go to work on the minute and students who do not work hard do not remain long in the school.

A high school education or its equivalent is required for entrance and the minimum age for full matriculation is 18 years.

Dances, masquerades and student exhibitions provide social life, under the supervision of the school authorities. Last year only nine states were not represented by students who had come to Chicago specially to study at the institute. Students also were registered from South America and the Orient in large numbers. Forty-one nationalities were represented. Next to American born in the registration totals came the Swedish race, followed by Germans and Jews.

A Boy's Boston Public Library

"Ever go in there, Tony?"

"Who, me? Th' lib'ry? No."

"Gee, it's great in there." Brown eyes stared eagerly through drenched car windows at the massive gray stone walls, pierced here and there by the vivid red and gold of Abbey's Grail pictures, within.

"What's there—just books?" asked Tony.

"More'n books. When you go in those big doors you come into a huge marble hall with a lot of big marble posts in it, and right in front of you there's a great big marble staircase with lions on both sides of it. And when you go up there's a lot of statues all along, with beautiful pictures on the walls, kind of light blue. Then there's all kinds of other rooms—one for kids, where you can get any book you want, and others for grown-ups, with paintings all over the walls."

"And in summer, instead of going up the stairs, you can just go through and come out into a big yard with marble benches all around, and flowers, and a fountain with statues in it, just like the pictures in the history books. Why, we go there nearly every Sunday in summer. It's great."

"How much does it cost?" asked Tony.

"Nothin'."



Books and Bookmen

ONE vexation that the young author meets, soon after he has seen his first book published, is the request of the publisher, some review or some individual for a brief outline of his career. The young author sits down, suitably enough, nibbles the end of his pen, and waits for brilliancy to burst about him. More often than not, the clever lines refuse to come and the young author is compelled to content the curious public with a rather sketchy paragraph, "that doesn't express me at all," he will complain moodily after it is in print. Occasionally, however, an author does manage to make the rather bleak account of his few years entertaining. A. A. Milne is a case in point, and his account of his rather blameless career is herewith set down in his own words.

"I was born in London on Jan. 18, 1882, so I ought to be 40 years old now—but nobody believes it. At the age of 11 I went to Westminster School with a scholarship and for a year worked very hard, but at 12 I began to feel that I knew enough and thereafter took life more easily. Perhaps the most important thing that happened there was that I began to write verses, parodies, and the like for the school paper. One evening when another boy and I were looking at a copy of a Cambridge undergraduate paper—The Granta—which had come to the school, he said solemnly, 'You ought to edit that some day.' So I said, equally solemnly, 'I will.' This sounds like the story of the model boy who became a millionaire. I apologize for it, but it really did happen. I went to Cambridge—in spite of the fact that everybody meant me to go to Oxford—and edited The Granta."

"I left Cambridge in 1903 with a very moderate degree and a feeling in the family that I had belied the brilliant promise of my youth, and that it was about time I got to work and did something. Schoolmastering and the Indian civil service were two of the professions suggested. The first was not very exciting; the second was more examinations to pass; so I said that I was going to London

to write. I had enough money left over from my Cambridge allowance to keep me for a year, and by the end of the year I saw myself the most popular writer in London—editor of The Times, Punch, and The Spectator, member of all the important literary clubs and intimate friend of Meredith and Hardy. My family was not so optimistic. They saw me at the end of the year deciding to be a schoolmaster. However, they gave me their blessing; and I went to London, took expensive rooms and settled down to write."

"By the end of the year I had spent my money and I had earned by writing £20. So I moved to two cheap and dirty rooms in a policeman's house in Chelsea and went on writing. The second year I made about £120 and lived on it. In the third year I was by way of making £200, for several papers were now getting used to me, but in February, 1906, a surprising thing happened. The editor of Punch retired, the assistant editor became editor, and I was offered the assistant editorship. I accepted and was assistant editor until the end of 1914. Then for four years I was in the Royal Warwickshire regiment and served on the western front."

"When the war was over I decided not to go back to Punch, with its regular weekly article, but keep myself free to write what and where and when I liked; risky, perhaps, at first, but much more fun. I have been doing this since, and have had no financial reasons for regretting it."

"As regards more intimate matters, I have one wife, one son, one house, and one recreation—golf."

The Four Seas Company, Boston, has published a little 57-page book called "Drusilla and Her Dolls," by Belle Bacon Bond. The book attracts first by the individual pen-and-ink sketches with which it is illustrated by Marjory Very.

It is strange how few writers of children's stories ever really tell a story that does not have a grown-up flavor. Mrs. Dallas Lore Sharp, who writes a charming foreword, obviously "not for those who still play

dolls," strikes the fullest chord in this book when she stresses the author's characterization of Drusilla's mother. "It may seem strange that Drusilla did not realize what a tale of mother-insight she was spreading before the mothers of the little girls she was writing to amuse."

And then Mrs. Sharp quotes the outstanding incident which shows the wonderful understanding of the mother, "satisfying the child's practical mind about how the circle for the London postmark was made, by placing her thumb on the circle without a word of explanation."

Drusilla was appeased, with no loss to the make-believe.

Mothers in doubt as to how best to amuse their small daughters would get some original suggestions from "Drusilla and Her Dolls." The difficulty would be that Drusilla appears to be a perfect child, and her mother unusually observant, and even Mrs. Sharp seems to think that other mothers might find such delicacy of feeling difficult to emulate.

"Drusilla and Her Dolls," although written primarily for children, nevertheless has a certain moral for mothers of all little girls.

Following close upon the recent publication of Archibald Marshall's "Big Peter" comes the announcement of another novel for the fall. Unless one has gone back to Mr. Marshall's earlier books, it is difficult to think of him as a writer of mystery stories. In "The House of Merrilees," published 15 years ago, he tried his hand at this kind of writing, but since then he has won a reputation through an entirely different type of story which makes "Big Peter" seem not quite like Marshall, although it has all the literary charm that characterizes his best work. Those who knew this delightful author first through "The Squire's Daughter," "The Eldest Son," "The Honor of the Clintons" and "The Clintons and Others" will welcome a return to their charming society. Such a return to the Clintons is promised in the new novel, to be called "The Rectory Family," to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., his American publishers.

Dickens, Thackeray and Scott are supposed not to be in high favor with fiction running to novels of more

rapid and sensational action. This charge was recently refuted by the freshmen of Radcliffe College. At a vote taken on their favorite authors, Dickens led, with a tie for first place between "David Copperfield" and "The Tale of Two Cities." Thackeray, Scott and Hardy tied for second place.

The James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association has obtained possession of the old Riley home, in Lockport Street, and formally will open and dedicate it on April 13 as a public shrine. The house will be open to the public each day and no charge for admission will be made. The famous Hoosier poet lived there for 25 years.

To stimulate the distribution of its books, the Minneapolis Public Library will publish a monthly magazine, to be known as Community Bookshelf, to all holders of library cards. It will contain lists of new books, special articles and a calendar of the month's activities. Said the librarian: "It is a new idea. So far as I know, this is the first publication of its kind by a public library. It is our plan to publish a house organ after the manner of other large concerns, to stimulate the distribution of our wares."

An Exceptional Exhibition of Rare Books at Harvard

On exhibition in the Treasure Room of Harvard College Library is probably the largest collection in the world of copies of "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis. The basis is the 1508 edition of the famous Copinger collection, recently bought by James Byrne of New York, a member of the Harvard College Corporation, and presented to the library. With the editions already on the shelves, the total now is 1587.

The Copinger collection contained a large number of books from the collection of Edward Watkinson, who devoted the greater part of his life to gathering them. Among the books on exhibition are several manuscripts worthy of special attention: The Codex Buxheimensis, a folio from the Carthusian Monastery of Memmingen, dated 1471, is important in establishing the authorship of the "Imitation," as well as being the copy that furnished, at least in part, the text for the first printed edition by Zanier. Another, without date, but supposedly written in 1480, is a quarto in vellum in red and black, the first page charmingly illuminated in gold and color. A 1501 MS., a 12mo. on paper, in writing in a most minute hand, with initials and flourishes in blue, red and black. There is a facsimile of the original MS., 1441, taken from the celebrated autograph of the author, preserved in the Royal Library, Brussels. The facsimile is especially valuable, since the original was destroyed by fire.

Among the fine examples of printing, is the first work printed at the Royal Printing House, at Paris, by Cardinal de Richelieu, in 1640, and a copy issued at Cologne in 1470. There are some interesting specimens of incunabula, as well as other printed editions. Over fifty different languages are represented, including Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, and Hebrew. The volumes range in size from the fine large folios to books less than two inches in height. There is every style of printing, from the models of incunabula, through elaborate gaudily ornate copies, to the cheap editions designed for wide circulation.

Papyri Treasures in London

LONDON, March 14 (Special Correspondence)—In commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its Græco-Roman Branch, the Egypt Exploration Society has opened a special exhibition of Greek and Latin papyri. Those familiar with the priceless papyri in the Manuscript Saloon of the British Museum, will welcome these later additions to Greek literature such as the Papyrus of Pindar and the poems of Crecidas. There is also a deeply interesting manuscript entitled the Sayings of Jesus. A guide-book to the exhibition has a preface by Sir Frederic Kenyon Stanley, which gives a detailed account of the papyri.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Work of Robert W. Chanler

NOTHING releases us more instantaneously from our surroundings than contact with a vigorous personality. At the Kingsport Art Galleries, Mr. Robert W. Chanler, speaking through a collection of decorative panels and screens, has stirred us with the exuberance of his unique gifts.

These decorative paintings seek their themes in the bottom of the sea, among strange flora and fluent monsters; in the firmament, among stars and whirling spheres; in tropical wonderlands, pulsating with glowing diaphanous of color; on barbaric shores, among savage dancers and boatmen.

Mr. Chanler's art is never descriptive; in the retort of his genius the world he sees is changed, so that what he expresses are not facts but fantasies, his own responses to ordinary materials.

His Creatures Are Real

But how real they are! His strange monsters of earth and sea; his sporting beasts, his jovial fish, his birds, wise like the Mona Lisa, are personalities as well as decorations. They appear to have come from some world outside our ken and settled in phantasmagoric ranks upon the vivid surfaces of Mr. Chanler's panels and screens.

These surfaces are as erudite as his genius is free and original. With brilliant technique, he applies his metallic underlays and overlays and rings. He is a master craftsman.

So far as one may discern origins in so self-assertive a genius, Mr. Chanler owes much to the Orient. A Chinese screen in Paris is said to have given him his particular impetus, after he had groped unsatisfied among sculptures and orthodox paintings for just the push his genius needed. Yet the balance and restraint of the Orient are not his. His riotous color, his almost violent design, are exceedingly American, despite the fact that nothing like Mr. Chanler's decorations has ever been done in America before. It is not as difficult, as might appear at first, to refer his genius back to his masterful ancestry of stern American governors, fighting generals and eloquent exponents of law and theology. Blind to art these men may have been, but they were, nevertheless, men of vision, self-assertive, even flamboyant men, overriding the prejudices of their periods and giving to politics a new tradition, as Mr. Chanler is giving to American decorative art a new tradition.

There is about his work, let it be confessed, an American flamboyancy not always in pure taste. His genius is selfish and takes little account of relationships. His screens are not designed as harmonious notes in a general scheme, but as vibrant, exhilarating entities.

The screen we have reproduced is called "An Avian Arabesque," and is



"Avian Arabesque," by Robert Chanler. Owned by Mrs. John Sanford

owned by Mrs. John Sanford. Its wooden frame is a warm gray, melting into the tans of the background. The plumage of its great birds is done in amethyst, the foliage and floral motifs are in harmonious greens.

The Aims of the Art Center

THE ART CENTER, Incorporated, is a holding company for real estate, in the interests of seven cooperating organizations devoted to art in industry. It is administrator of the fine building, at 65 East 56th Street, New York, where these cooperative organizations are housed.

The Aims of the Art Center

Each aims to create in the public an intelligent demand for the best craftsmanship; to train professional artists, artisans, and art students to execute such works as shall make streets, public places, homes, common

torial Photographers of America; The Society of Illustrators; and The Stowaways. Each of them has a message for the American woman and particularly for the homemaker and the mother.

The Art Institute Broadcast—Each aims to create in the public an intelligent demand for the best craftsmanship; to train professional artists, artisans, and art students to execute such works as shall make streets, public places, homes, common

Washable Window Shades

IN BUYING new window shades, the tendency seems to be to do away with the starched cambric shades in favor of some softer material. This is especially true in houses that have white or light enamel woodwork, for white window frames seem to call for white shades, and the white cambric shades are white only when they are very new.

More and more frequently one sees in newly decorated houses the window shades and draperies of the same material. Often pongee is used. A second favorite is airplane linen, which sells today for about 55 cents a yard. This material is closely and evenly woven and is probably the best quality of material ever offered at the price. Airplane cotton, also thrown on the market by the government, is another material which hangs in graceful folds when made up into draperies, and is woven closely enough to shut out light if used for shades. Any of these materials are easily dyed to match the prevailing color note of the room.

As to Color Balance—If the room needs large spots of dark color to balance it, this balance can be obtained by making draperies and shades of some suitable material dyed to provide the necessary color. It solves the problem of the valance if the shades are of the same color and material as the draperies, for then there is no broken line at the top of the window. Especially in rooms where the rugs and furniture are large patterned do these window shades, with draperies and shades matching the chief color of the room, tone down the different patterns and help make a room seem restful.

Let us imagine that pongee has been dyed a soft blue gray, and has been used for both window shades and draperies. This dyed pongee is washable, but when the draperies are washed or cleaned, the shades should be taken off the rollers and given the same treatment, so that there will be no chance of one fading in the cleaning process and becoming a different shade from the other.

Cretonne Window Shades

Cretonne window shades for sun-parlors continue to be popular, especially if the draperies at these windows are a plain color matching the predominating color in the cretonne. This year, however, the stores have been lining the cretonne shades with some thin but transparent material, so that from the outside of the house one does not see the back of the cretonne, with here and there a bit of its pattern showing through. Pongee is frequently used for this lining, because it is thin. In these lined cretonne shades the two materials are machine hemstitched together and then the hemstitching is cut down the middle and leaves only the effect of piping. A seam or a hem will sometimes prevent a shade from rolling satisfactorily, but the piping adds no bulk to the edge of the shade. These are finished with a tuck in the cretonne about six inches from the bottom of the shade. The stick necessary to hold the shape of the shade is put through the tuck. Then the six inches below the stick may be cut into three large, shallow scallops, piped and finished with fringe, either matching the cretonne, or of contrasting color. Sometimes these cretonne shades are simply hemmed straight across the bottom and finished with fringe. In this case, the stick may be put in the hem. The string of the tassel by which the shade is to be raised and lowered should be fastened to the stick. A tiny screw-eye can be fastened right through the cretonne

into the stick, and the tassel tied to that.

Washable shades of unbleached muslin are being made by thrifty housewives, and they are very effective. To make them, one can purchase the rollers, sticks, tassels and tiny tacks for fastening the shade to the roller at any drapery department or furniture store. To make the shade, measure the muslin against the roller. The muslin should be at least half an inch narrower than the roller in order to roll easily, but the muslin must be wide enough to cover the glass part of the window. Measure the window carefully. Then lay the muslin on the floor and draw a line with a ruler or yardstick and a soft pencil which the hemstitcher may follow with her machine. These shades of unbleached muslin may be cut to advantage out of sheet with muslin, and measured so that one row of hemstitching will separate two shades.

Do not put the tuck in the muslin until after it is hemstitched. If the bottom of the shade is to be scalloped, draw a pencil line to show where the hemstitching should go. When the muslin comes back from the hemstitcher, cut down the middle of the hemstitching between the shades. Put the tuck in place, and stitch it on a sewing machine. On account of the pulling up and down, this tuck must be firmly sewed in place.

If the shade is scalloped across the bottom, maybe you will want to finish it with Irish, Cluny or fillet fringe edging. If so, the lace should be whipped to the piping, slightly fulling it on the curve. It makes an effective finish to cut the muslin just on the outside of the hemstitched scallops, and whip the lace over the raw edge onto the outer edge of the hemstitching. The effect is a little more fancy.

Now the shade is ready to fasten onto the roller. The top of the shade must be cut exactly straight across. It is wise to pull a thread to cut by. On curtains of pongee, this edge ought to be bound with some very thin braid to prevent fraying. Five or six tacks will fasten the shade to the roller. The smaller the tacks, the easier the curtain will roll. As this is made with the intention of laundering it, the fewer tacks used to hold the material in place, the easier it is to take apart. When the shade is fast to the roller, and the whole thing is in its place in the brackets, then cut the little narrow-eyes in the stick and arrange the length of the tassel string to suit. The tassel is optional, of course. Many shades do not have them, but they add an attractive finish to these muslin shades.

The Use of Pile Cloth

There is a new material for washable shades called pile cloth. It is pronounced as if it were spelled plain, with the accent on the last syllable. It is much more expensive than pongee, airplane linen or unbleached muslin, but it makes very handsome shades, and is just as pretty after laundering as before. Some pile cloth is of silk and some is of some material. It is made in stripes, the alternate stripes of crinkled material. Pile cloth comes in 34-inch, 42-inch, 50-inch, 60-inch and 72-inch widths, and costs from \$2.50 for the 34-inch width to \$4 a yard for the 72-inch width. Each pattern is made in the various widths, so that any window may be curtained. Pile cloth is usually made up much as the muslin shade just described, but is finished with linen fringe to match. Shades of this material, with pongee draperies, make a very handsome arrangement for a white-framed window.

Chicken Recipes Which Differ

OF ALL flesh foods, chicken is doubtless the most economical, because there is so little waste in bone and fat. Perhaps one of the most delicious methods of preparing left-over chicken is an Italian method of making the croquette and, while it requires time and care and precision in making, it repays the effort.

Italian Croquettes of Chicken—Use left-over chicken, boiled, broiled, roast or otherwise. Mince fine; add to the chicken one-fourth the amount in "calves" brains, previously prepared. Add a little cayenne, salt and pepper, and a boiling-hot cream sauce to which has been added parmesan cheese. Judgment alone can determine the amount of cream sauce to use, and taste must fix the amount of parmesan. The amount of cream sauce should be sufficient to well moisten the minced chicken, yet, upon cooling, one must be able to handle the chicken, forming with a spoon into balls. Pour the hot, sauce-mixed chicken onto a buttered dish and set away to grow cold. Form with tablespoon and roll in beaten eggs and finally sifted breadcrumbs, and put the balls or cakes aside till the next day, when they must be placed in a wire basket and fried in deep fat.

To Prepare the Brains—After having removed the outer membrane, lay them in salted water, to which lemon juice has been added, together with a few cloves or mace, and a small onion which will flavor the water. Boil gently for 15 minutes, then drain and scramble the brains into the minced chicken.

This recipe is not complicated, but requires a nice hand in putting together. The balls must be creamy soft inside, yet must be sufficiently firm to handle to roll in egg and breadcrumbs.

Chicken en Casserole—Use young chickens for this dish, and you may count upon a dozen portions from two chickens. I give the formula for making in this large proportion, because the heartiness of the dish makes it an excellent one for the young housewife to serve to a company, when she wishes to economize service and cooking operations. Cut the chickens in pieces a proper size for serving, bathe them in melted butter; salt and pepper them and bake them in a casserole for 15 minutes, keeping the dish covered.

Cut young carrots into strips and boil them for five minutes in a very little water, covered of course. Drain them and fry them with one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion and three slices of bacon not too thick and cut into strips. Have ready two-thirds of a cup of potato balls and one and one-third cup of brown sauce. Add the potato balls and sauce to the carrots and pour all over the chicken. Return the casserole of chicken to a moderate oven and cook until the chicken is tender, which should be in about 30 minutes.

Chicken Meringue—Sprinkle one chicken, cut up, with salt and pepper, dredge it with flour and sauté in salt fat pork. Have ready a sauce made of one-fourth cup hot butter, a sliced carrot, a tablespoonful of chopped onion, a sliced turnip, half a cup of tomato, salt and pepper, and a little cayenne. Cook these ingredients together covered, for five minutes. Add two cups of boiling water. Put the chicken in a stew pan, adding the sauce. Brown a fourth of a cup of flour and stir smoothly into the whole. Should the unswollen flour which has been

dredged upon the chicken not serve to thicken this sauce sufficiently add a little corn flour. Browned flour is not a good thickener. Cover all and simmer until the chicken is tender. Add thereafter half a can of mushrooms cut in pieces. Cook all for five minutes. Arrange the chicken in the middle of the serving dish and pour the sauce around it.

Boiled Fowl—A fowl weighing four pounds is one of good weight to insure sufficient fat for a succulent result. Do not stuff, but truss the fowl and tie it in cheesecloth. Fix it on a trivet in a kettle and half cover it with water. Cover the kettle tightly; boil slowly and steadily for about two hours, adding salt when the fowl has boiled an hour. Hard boiling will toughen and early salting will extract the juices. Turn the fowl several times that all parts may be immersed in the boiling water. Have ready a sauce made of three cups of scraped and cut-up celery which has been boiled in a little water taken from the pot in which the chicken is boiling. Drain and rub the celery through a sieve and return the pulp to the water in which the celery was boiled. Add enough milk to make three cupfuls of liquid. Thicken this liquid to the consistency of thick cream with flour rubbed with a tablespoonful of butter. Serve this sauce in a separate dish, pouring it over each portion of chicken as served.

Broiled Chicken—An excellent way to broil chicken without burning it, yet to secure the flavor inimitable of fire-browned flesh, is to put the chicken, split in half, in a dripping pan greased with butter to which a very little lard had been added, to prevent the butter burning. Lay the skin side down and bake for 15 minutes. Place the halves of the chicken thereafter on a broiler and finish the cooking over the coals. When the chicken is placed on the platter dress it with melted butter and garnish it with parsley.

Good Taste in Dress for Young Girls

The young girl has spoken and told us what kind of dress she wants to wear, between the ages of 10 and 18 years. At the Art Center, in New York, is being held, until April 22, an exhibition of dresses and pictures of dresses, designed by the pupils in the upper grades of a number of private schools, public high schools and art schools. Fifty of these designs were executed by well-known dress-makers, such as Harry Collins, Tappé, Hickson, Giddings, and a number of other costumers of New York and Chicago, equally well known, and are placed beside the water-color washes from which they were copied.

The purpose of the exhibition, as stated by the Art Center, is to focus the diverse tendencies of dress reform and direct them into channels expressive of youth and the occupations of youth, while establishing them in the canons of good design. "It is intended," says the catalogue, "to emphasize the truth that good taste in color and design should prevail in dress as it does in architecture, mural painting and the various handicrafts." And again, "This exhibition has been organized by leaders in the artistic, civic and social life of the country.

herself popular by thus rushing little sister into suits very like mother's—or like grandmother's, as for that, for age recognizes few distinctions in style in the present era of wisdom.

The influence of the exhibition must be worth while. All mothers of girls, and, as for that, mothers of boys, too, should be grateful to the Art Center and to the cooperating organizations—the Parents' League, the Board of Education of the City of New York and the various art schools and art classes—for staging a demonstration of modest and expressive clothing.

Two New Spring Hats

AS ONE looks at the new spring hats, it seems difficult to make a choice, for so many of the models produced this season have a great charm.

The small hat sketched in is pedal straw, of dark blue color, not quite navy. The straw brim is rolled back, edged with a piping of blue crepe de chine, and trimmed with a large bunch of deep pink and mauve silk roses.

The other model is of dark brown crepe de chine, lined with autumn red in the same material, and trimmed with an ostrich feather mount in shades of brown and red, held in place with a jewel brooch in red beads.

The thing that impresses one most in this season's millinery is the feeling of sunlight things have. This is, in some measure, due to the freshness of the colors, of course, but it would seem that this effect is mainly arrived at by the treatment of the materials, such as ribbon, flowers, and lace that are waxed. This ribbon is more attractive than that known as crepe, for it has a satin-like finish, which, in colors, gives it a crystal effect. And the flowers, treated in this way, become almost transparent, which gives a particularly pleasing effect in the light. A few days ago, the writer noticed in a dark corner of a shop for it was raining outside—a charming

others trimmed with ostrich feather mounts or paradise plumes. As it is not possible to copy these models in a cheaper material, they must be considered as costly affairs.

As the season advances, the large



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
In Shades of Dark Brown and Red

hat, which has been much worn in the south of France, is almost sure to be popular, in shades of brown and red, also brilliant green. Those made in crinoline straw and trimmed with silk flowers are pretty, being greatly softened with silk lace. The petals of the flowers, if large, are rolled over a very thin wire at the edge, which gives them a comely shape. These flowers also have the effect of being almost transparent, all adding to the feeling of sunlight.

The Velvets of Ethel Wallace

At the Anderson Galleries, velvets and silks have taken on a new significance, manifested an almost unguessed beauty, under the singing paint of Ethel Wallace. She takes a long strip of velvet and makes it into a moonlight night, wherein great red-flecked motifs disappear; another strip, in sparkling blues sets us sailing on the big river. Sometimes her designs are conventional—salmon-pink birds on turquoise velvet, or scrolls and squares on mauve silk.

She paints pictures, too, romantic pictures, mirrors of her own moods. On exhibition were "Chaucer's Garden," "Salome," "Beatrice," "Eva Gauthier," transcriptions, all of them, of what she feels about these persons. Loveliest of them all was the canvas, showing just the head and shoulders of a knight in chain armor, looking down upon the sweetly rounded cheek of a girl.

Miss Wallace's work is of a kind to beautify any home into which it is brought. It lifts one over into a world of tender imaginings, in which what is matters less than what one feels about it.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
In Pedal Straw and Crêpe de Chine

ing hat of pink cinnamon-colored satin straw, trimmed with wax flowers of the same shade, and these and the small brim were veiled in a cobweb-like veil of nigger brown. It was the wonderful feeling of sunlight, expressed by these flowers, that was so charming. One has the same feeling about the highly polished satin ribbons or waxed ribbons.

utensils and every-day commodities expressive of the art instinct.

The education of the public is accomplished not only by exhibiting finished work, but by showing processes. The graphic arts lend themselves with particular interest to this method and the display last year of progressive proofs of color prints, of the processes of wood engraving, wood-block printing, linoleum-block printing, of the offset process and copper and gelatine photogravure, steel engraving and etching enriched life for every homemaker who saw it. She could not, henceforth, pick up a book, a magazine, a newspaper, an advertising sheet; she could not walk across the oil-cloth on her kitchen floor, without feeling the excitement of possessing new knowledge and a new criterion. Objects whose aspects she had scarcely noticed before, became expressions of craftsmanship. She grew more particular about the dress of the magazines she bought, the advertisements she studied, the books she gave her children.

Products of Hand Labor

Similarly, the New York Society of Craftsmen is teaching her to love the product of hand labor and to seek simplicity and expressiveness in all the objects with which she surrounds herself. The Pictorial Photographers are giving her, at reasonable prices, reproductions of good art and charming transcripts from nature, which will familiarize the children with galleries they cannot visit and landscapes they cannot see for the present. Wandering about the exhibition rooms of the Art Center, she is learning that art is not something to enjoy merely in hours of recreation or by and when she shall have become rich; but something essential to wise living every day, something the children need, something every one should demand hour by hour in the contacts of his labor.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PROTECTION FOR
AGRICULTURE IS
CALLED A NEED

Equality for Farmer in Sales of
Products and Subsequent
Purchases Advocated

Special Correspondence
MOLINE, Ill.—A policy of protection must be devised to insure agricultural equality of tariff protection, and a fair exchange value with other commodities on the domestic market or the protective principle must prevail, declare George N. Peak, president, and Hugh S. Johnson, vice-president, of the Moline Plow Company in a syllabus prepared by them on the relation of the farm and factory to the present industrial depression.

The farmer has been selling his produce at world-fixed prices and supplying his needs at prices determined by a protective tariff, a situation which accounts for the depression of the farmer and the consequent stagnation of industry, the brief states. The principles thus expressed were presented to J. R. Howard, president, and J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Farm Bureau federation, and upon their request have been amplified in this work which will be made public soon.

Equality for Agriculture
A letter accompanying the brief is addressed to "all who may be interested in equality for agriculture," and it sets forth that "no tariff can protect the domestic price of a crop of which we export a surplus." When there are 4,000,000 bushels of wheat known that the surplus must be sold at a world price and no buyer will pay more than that for any part of the crop. The price of wheat in Chicago is the Liverpool price less the cost of transportation. With our present marketing system such will be the case as long as we export a surplus and it would continue if we put a tariff on wheat as high as Haman's gallows.

"Tariffs do protect the price of things he (the farmer) buys. Enfranchised behind the tariff wall, industry resists the slump in world conditions. Industry can regulate supply to demand and in this way it destroys the price as high as it can and as low as it can.

"The result is a spread so wide between the price of what the farmer sells and the price of what he buys, which is a price protected against world conditions, that his buying power is destroyed. He stops buying. He goes without what he needs. When he stops buying the factories close. Men go out of employment everywhere and commerce halts.

"This is the cause of agricultural and industrial depression. Think why, and half the pain in the world and suffering, fully equipped in industry and unprecedented resources, are whole business structure is at a standstill and men are out of work. In the midst of plenty, our people are being deprived of the very necessities of life.

"Even when there is no world depression, the farmer can no longer bear the tariff differential against him. Some years ago when general land values were lower, when soil was newer and required less fertilizer and when there was much free land in the country, the farmer had a profit in addition to his gain for crop yields, principally due to the enhancement of land value. For this he could thank the tariff at least in part and so he could afford to bear the burden.

Protective Tariff as Solution
Discussing the measures necessary to bring about the reform sought, the brief says: "The doctrine of protection can be revised only by some plan in respect to surplus crops, to equalize supply with demand on the domestic market at not to exceed fair exchange value with other commodities, to protect that value by a tariff, and to divert surplus to export and sell it at a world price.

"If we are to retain the doctrine of protection, we can equalize our price structure and protect our domestic markets only by application of the principles stated. No plan yet proposed recognizes this. The principles go to an organic fault, which must be remedied at once and for which no remedy omitting those principles can be effective. Congress should immediately appoint a commission of men distinguished and expert in agriculture and cognate industries, to work out and recommend for legislation a practicable plan to put these principles into effect."

PAPER COMPANIES
TO REORGANIZE

AUGUSTA, Me., April 6.—The consolidation of the Cushman Paper Company and the Kennebec Paper Company of this city, bankrupt corporations, into one company and the offering of the stock of the new company to the creditors in lieu of their claims is understood to be the reorganization plan to be presented at a meeting of the creditors soon. It has developed that this is one of the heaviest failures in Maine in the last decade. Schedules filed show that the Cushman Company has assets of \$1,403,703 and the Kennebec Paper Company \$914,026. The unsecured liabilities of the Cushman company amount to \$644,554, and those of the Kennebec company to \$489,312. The Kennebec company has outstanding mortgage bonds to the extent of \$438,567 and the Cushman concern to the extent of \$346,981. There are more than 400 claimants.

ST. LOUIS BANK RATE CUT
ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A reduction from 8 per cent to 4½ per cent in the rediscount rate of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank was announced for all classes of paper and maturities, effective today. The local bank is the eighth reserve bank to establish the 4½ per cent rate.

SECURITIES ON
LONDON BOARD
SHOW BUOYANCY

LONDON, April 6.—Securities on the stock exchange here were robust today, and increased confidence was noted. Mexican Descriptions showed renewed buoyancy, influenced by expectations of recognition by the United States and Great Britain of the Obregon Government.

The most activity and strength prevailed in the oil section. Royal Dutch moved up to 40, Shell Transport to 5, and Mexican Eagle was 3½.

There was also an expansion in dealings in the industrial division, which was firm on more favorable reports on the domestic Labor situation. Hudson's Bay was 65-16.

The gilt-edged department was irregular but stronger, notwithstanding the fact that the Bank of England rate was maintained at 4½ per cent.

Realizing gave home rails a checked appearance. Dollar issues held around previous levels. Argentine rails gained ground on buying for investment account. Following the crude article, the rubber group was firm. Kafirs were quiet, but harder. French loans were dull, in sympathy with Paris.

Consols for money 57½. Grand Trunk 1½. De Beers 10½. Rand Mines 2½. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2½@2½-16 per cent, three months' bills 2½@3 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—London 5½% New York 4½%
Renewal rate 5% 4½%
Outside comd. paper 5% 4½%
Year money 5% 4½%
Customers comd. loans 5% 4½%
Collateral loans 5½% 4½%
Today's market
Bar silver in New York 55½¢ 45½¢
Bar silver in London 55½¢ 45½¢
Mexican dollars 50½¢ 50½¢
Bar gold in London 98s 94s 9d
Parity, ex dis 21s 21s
Domestic bar silver 59½¢ 59½¢

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:
Boston 4½%
New York 4½%
Philadelphia 4½%
Cleveland 4½%
Richmond 4½%
Atlanta 4½%
Chicago 4½%
St. Louis 4½%
Kansas City 4½%
Minneapolis 4½%
Dallas 4½%
San Francisco 4½%
Amsterdam 4½%
London 4½%
Berlin 4½%
Brussels 4½%
Copenhagen 4½%
Hamburg 4½%
Paris 4½%
Stockholm 4½%
Switzerland 4½%

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Boston New York
Exchanges \$52,000,000 \$79,400,000
For and against \$4,729,254 \$4,729,254
Balance 17,000,000 12,000,000
F R bank credit 16,576,515 56,000,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston Delivery:
Prime Eligible Bank—3¼@3¼%
60@90 days 3¼@3¼%
Under 30 days 3¼@3¼%
Less Known Bank—4@4%
60@90 days 4@4%
Under 30 days 4@4%
Private Bankers—4@4%
60@90 days 4@4%
Under 30 days 4@4%

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, April 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France compares (figures in francs; three last figures omitted):
April 5 March 29
Gold on hand 5,528,224 5,225,054
Reserve 2,251,184 2,251,184
Circulation 13,185,855 13,185,855
Gen. Deps 2,091,772 2,091,772
Bills Discd 2,655,124 2,655,124
Ready Deps 25,200,000 25,200,000
Advances 2,405,913 2,405,913

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in francs per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p. m.
Sterling—Today Yesterday Parity
Demand \$4.38% \$4.38% 4.86%
Cables 4.38% 4.38% 4.86%
France 9.10 9.12 10.2
Belgium 37.10 37.10 40.2
Netherlands 10.0250 10.0250 10.2
Italy 19.43 19.43 20.2
Spain 16.50 16.50 17.2
Sweden 26.00 26.00 26.8
Denmark 21.10 21.10 21.8
Norway 18.25 18.25 18.8
Greece 4.45 4.45 4.8
Argentina 1.27 1.2450 1.2450

STOKER BUSINESS
BEGINS TO BOOM

WORCESTER, April 6 (Special).—Significant as a sign of better times is the increased business of the Sanford Riley Stoker Company, in the first three months of 1922, during which they have booked more orders than in the whole of 1921.

R. Sanford Riley, president, said that many of the orders have come from municipal power plants, but that orders are being received from a wide variety of power users all over the country.

NORTH BUTTE'S DEFICIT SMALLER
The annual report of the North Butte Mining Company shows a deficit resulting from 1921 operations of \$236,576, compared with a deficit of \$523,232 in 1920, and a profit of \$484,408, equal to \$1.26 per share in 1919, 64 cents per share in 1918, 14 cents per share in 1917 and 57 cents per share in 1916. The property was closed down March 23, 1921, due to the depression in the copper industry.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED
LONDON, April 6.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is unchanged at 4½ per cent.

EXCHANGE RATES
OF INTEREST IN
INDIA'S AFFAIRS

Worth of Rupee, Which Soared,
Has Since Dropped—Cur-
rency of Country Complex

India is at present vitally concerned in the problem of foreign exchange. During the war the rupee was worth 1s. 4d. in London and \$3.24 in New York. Because of the general increase in trade and the unusual flow of capital in 1919 from other sources, its value leaped to 2s. 4d. and early in 1920 it was even quoted in London at 2s. 10d. This led to the commission in London establishing the parity of the rupee for governmental fund transfers at 2s.

Therefore European capitalists who had remitted funds at the inflated rate, availed themselves of the artificial rate, and money began to return to India. In a short time the rate dropped to normal and today the rupee is worth 1s. 3 1/2d. in London and \$2.38 in New York, which means a big discount at both centers.

India, though not much affected by the London rate, is hard hit by the depreciated value of sterling in New York.

India's Currency Complex

The currency of India is complex. Prior to the advent of European merchant princes, the natives used to barter with their own produce. Metals came into being during medieval times to supersede bartering. With the growing development of trade between distant countries, the "hundi" or letter of credit was introduced with no fixed ratio. This was disadvantageous to a country like India, which depended upon other countries entirely for its manufactured goods. Gold and silver existed in the country, but it was extensively used for purposes of decoration. Paper money gained popularity among Indians. In course of time the "gold mohur" was introduced, valued at 16 silver rupees, and equivalent to the American five dollar piece. There are 672,000,000 silver rupees in circulation, it is said.

Coining of Rupees Less

India is not coining as many rupees now as in years gone by. Last year the Calcutta mint coined three crores (about 100,000,000). In 1918-19 statistics show the coining of 50 crores. In 1919-20 it dropped to a crore and a half. According to official calculations, there are only 67 crores of rupees in actual circulation (approximately \$223,000,000). This is excluding paper currency of about 1,722,000,000 rupees.

About 700,000,000 silver rupees have either been melted or are being used as ornaments. It is not an uncommon sight to see the native women with strings of silver rupees, in place of pearl necklaces. The size of the rupee is that of the United States 50-cent piece or the English florin. The rupee contains about 20 cents' worth of pure silver, the remainder being alloy. A large amount of these rupees has been melted, and the place of the daily rupee has been nearly taken by the "one anna" and "two anna" pieces.

**FARMING GROUPS
MAY BE ORGANIZED**
PROVIDENCE, April 5 (Special Correspondence).—Preparatory action toward the organization of all associations of agricultural significance was taken here today at a meeting of delegates from each body under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and the faculty of the State College. The delegates, farmers, cattlemen, breeders, poultrymen, growers, and orchardists, and farm bureau heads were represented at the conference. These were addressed by some of the leading agriculturists of the State on the importance of a co-ordination of effort in both producing and marketing.

The permanency of this super-organization was assured by the election of officers with a vice-president representing each county. Committees are to be named to arrange for larger conferences for the dissemination of information to the educational advantage of the agriculturists in the membership of all the organizations. I. O. Sherman of Newport County was elected as the president.

WESTINGHOUSE CO.
IN CANADA EARNINGS

The Canadian Westinghouse Company, Ltd., reports gross earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, of \$2,236,936; expenses \$769,389; net earnings \$1,467,547. Adding interest on the Dominion war loan, bonds amounting to \$20,146, and bank interest and miscellaneous earnings of \$13,486, made the total net income \$1,501,380. Deducting \$157,000 for the Dominion taxes in 1921, less a balance of \$1,444,380, from which was also deducted \$253,000 for depreciation, there was left final net earnings of \$1,091,380; dividends paid during the year totaled \$741,790, which deducted left a surplus for the period of \$349,590, adding the previous surplus of \$2,114,828, made the total surplus as of Dec. 31, last, \$2,464,418.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 showed total assets and liabilities of \$1,170,503.

COSDEN STOCK PAR CHANGE

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Cosden & Co. directors will recommend to stockholders at the annual meeting on May 3 to amend the certificate of incorporation, changing the par of the preferred stock from \$5 to \$10 and exchange the present stock on a basis of 20 for 1 new \$10 preferred stock. The change is asked prior to listing the preferred on the New York Exchange.

BOSTON BANK FIGURES

The Boston Clearing House banks' report follows: Excess reserve of members with Federal Reserve Bank, \$2,002,000; excess reserve non-members, \$929,000; total excess reserve, \$2,931,000.

UNITED STATES'
WATER POWER IS
WELL DEVELOPED

Forty per cent of the developed water power of the world is in the United States, where water wheels having a capacity of about \$243,000 horsepower have been installed, according to a statement of the United States Geological Survey issued in January.

A census conducted by the United States Geological Survey in 1921 shows that among the states, New York leads in the amount of developed water power, with 1,291,457 horsepower; California is a close second, with 1,149,099 horsepower; Washington is third with 454,356 horsepower, and Maine closely follows in fourth place, with 449,614 horsepower.

Because of their comparative freedom from many economic ills, companies doing a lighting and power business and chiefly deriving their energy from water power, have found merited favor among investors, say Coffin & Burr of Boston.

During each of the last three years only about 37 per cent of the power produced by public utility plants in the United States was generated from water power, indicating that fuel continues to play an important part.

But whether the motive agency be steam or steam, the central power station, with its transmission lines and distribution systems, continues to knit itself more closely into the life of every modern community.

MATHIESON ALKALI
WORKS AFFAIRS
IN GOOD SHAPE

The Mathieson Alkali Works in the last quarter of 1921, Hayden Stone & Co. say, worked at the rate of \$8 a share on the common stock after preferred stock dividends and sinking fund allowances. "These results," the circular says, indicate the earning possibilities of the company and, considering the liberal reserves set up to take care of plant upkeep and additional plant, allow a very satisfactory dividend policy if continued.

"The company has been able to go through the period of depression without resorting to costly bond issues. It has been able to finance itself by direct bank loans which, at their peak, were slightly under \$1,000,000. The company has begun reducing these loans so that at present they amount to \$850,000 as compared with cash on hand of approximately \$350,000.

"The budget for additions and betterments over the next six months calls for only a moderate outlay, so that the end of 1922 should show a sharp reduction in bank loans and the company in strong financial condition."

WILLIS-OVERLAND
LOSS OF \$8,633,279

Willis-Overland Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, an operating loss of \$8,633,279 as compared with net profits of \$8,822,152 in 1920. After allowing for interest depreciation, tool replacement and other adjustment, the loss for the year was \$23,560,389.

After crediting \$7,500,000 transferred from the contingent reserve, the final loss for the 12 months was \$16,060,389, compared with \$13,760,137 in 1920. At the close of 1921, there was a profit and loss deficit of \$7,924,015, which contrasts with a profit and loss surplus of \$13,136,373 at the end of 1920.

DIVIDENDS

Cape Breton Electric Company, Ltd., semiannual of \$3 a share on the preferred, payable May 1 to holders of record April 15.
S. H. Kress & Co. usual quarterly of \$1 a share on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 30.
Lanet Cotton Mills regular semi-annual of \$5 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record April 4.
Vacuum Oil Company, regular semi-annual of 3 per cent and an extra of 3 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record May 1. The last extra was 2 per cent, paid Nov. 30, 1921.
Plymouth Cordage Company, quarterly of 2½ per cent on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15. This is a reduction from 3 per cent paid the last two quarters, or from a 12 per cent to a 10 per cent basis. Three months ago the company paid 4 per cent.

Great Northern Iron Ore Properties, \$2 a share on 1,500,000 certificates of beneficial interest, payable April 23. Dividends of 12 a share semi-annually, or at annual rate of \$4 a share, have been declared since latter part of 1918.

Corn Exchange Bank of New York, quarterly of \$2 a share, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 23.
Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to holders of record April 24.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, regular quarterly on common of 2½ per cent a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Chief Consolidated Mining Company declared 5 cents a share, payable May 1 to holders of record April 10.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States State Department made \$6,000,000 profit in 1921 by passport fees.

The Montreal Harbor Commissioners are working on plans for a grain elevator of 10,000,000 bushels capacity, which will be the largest in the world. The latest statistics show that Canada had 3775 elevators with an aggregate capacity of 214,273,064 bushels.

UTAH MINING HAS LOSS
The report of the Utah Consolidated Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a net loss of \$538,312, compared with a loss of \$114,140 in the preceding year and a profit of \$181,865 in 1919.

MUSCLE SHOALS, ALA.

Subdivision acreage, large and small tracts. Attractive prices. The land is in America's policy. DOUGLAS, 610 Free Press Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

INDUSTRIAL GLOOM
IS THE PICTURE IN
BRITISH AFFAIRS

After Months of Peace Strife
Breaks Out Through Engi-
neer Trades

LONDON, April 6.—A gloomy picture of the British industrial situation is presented in the American Chamber of Commerce's summary of business and economic conditions for March. After some months of peace, severe industrial strife is again being experienced. The question whether 600,000 skilled engineers will be forced into idleness hangs on negotiations between the employers and the unions, brought about by the intervention of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George. More than 1,000,000 persons will be without jobs unless a settlement is speedily reached, the report points out.

Shipbuilding workers are disaffected, due to a bonus reduction, by installments, 26s. 6d. weekly. Ships docked for repairs already are being diverted to foreign ports.

The Lancashire cotton manufacturers have given notice of a 75 per cent reduction in the standard price list, roughly 6s. in the £1, but it is not expected such a large reduction will be made.

The February foreign trade returns, published in March, were not encouraging. As compared with January both imports and exports substantially declined. Exports dropped off nearly £5,000,000 and imports more than £7,000,000, some of the decrease being due to repairs abroad.

A remarkable feature of the returns was that, apart from the so-called invisible exports, an actual favorable trade balance of £224,000 was shown, for the first time in a century. In 1913 the adverse trade balance amounted to £134,000,000, and in 1920 to £274,000,000. The February balance was not due, however, to increased exports, but to decreased imports.

Shipments of British coal continue at a high level. In anticipation of the American coal strike, frequent inquiries were made in the London freight markets for voyage rates to Canadian ports with coal. Inquiries were also received from Central American and other markets usually supplied from the United States.

The downward movement in the cost of living continued. On March 1 the average level of retail prices, according to the Ministry of Labor, was 86 per cent above that of July, 1914, as compared with 83 per cent in February of this year and 141 per cent in March, 1921.

A downward trend also prevails in wholesale prices, which showed a decline of 1.3 per cent from February on 150 articles, including foodstuffs and industrial materials.

Figures just published show that big strides have been taken by the British dyestuffs industry. The present production amounts to 35,000 tons yearly as against a maximum output of less than 2000 tons in 1913.

The American Chamber of Commerce has completed a special survey of the British market for American goods and chemicals which it is prepared to send to interested members in the United States, and another on fresh and dried fruits is in the course of preparation.

SAVAGE ARMS CORP.
WILL ISSUE BONDS

Savage Arms Corporation at their annual meeting authorized the issuance of \$3,000,000 bonds at the discretion of the directors. A portion of these bonds may be issued soon, but this has not been definitely determined.

A change in the corporation's name to Savage Corporation was also authorized, but it is unlikely the change will be made immediately. Calvin Townley was elected a director, succeeding C. W. Cushman of Utica.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH
Increase
Fourth week March \$619,449 \$214,470
From Jan. 1..... 4,486,464 267,358

CANADIAN NATIONAL
Fourth week March 2,344,668 \$155,392
From Jan. 1..... 25,990,451 \$5,899,178

February 1921 1922
Oper revenue..... \$1,058,842 \$699,833
Oper income..... 258,128 \$210,169

From Jan. 1—
Oper revenue..... 1,997,337 1,652,821
Oper income..... 419,348 162,884

*Decrease.
†Deficit.

NATIONAL TRANSIT YEAR

The National Transit Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net profit of \$1,854,459 after depreciation and taxes, equal to \$2.64 a share, compared with a net profit of \$2,708,424, or \$5.31, in 1920.

CHILE COPPER COMPANY

Before the usual year-end readjustments, the Chile Copper Company operated at a loss of \$4,338,965 in 1921, of which, however, \$2,984,115, or more than half, was due to depreciation charges.

Nelson & DeSonic
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Formerly with F. L. Dunne & Co.
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At very attractive prices
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MADE TO ORDER
Select Line of Hosiery
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Telephone F. H. 3093

ENORMOUS VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Largest Amount of Transactions in Many Months, and Prices Continue Upward

Railway shares, especially coals, again featured the higher range of prices at the active opening of today's New York stock market. Accumulation of the peace moves seemed to be based on the peace moves from Washington. Reading, Norfolk & Western, and Ontario & Western made one point gains, St. Louis & San Francisco, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pere Marquette, preferred also strengthening. Bethlehem "B" was strongest of the steels, and equipment and Baldwin, notably Westinghouse, Studebaker and Chandler, hardened with Mexican and Canadian. Specialties were represented by American Ice at a gain of 1 1/2 points.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Market Absorbs Big Sales

The market continued to give a demonstration of broad speculative enthusiasm in the afternoon. The recent advance had been so violent in many cases, speculators were disposed to take profits on a large scale, but the absorptive capacity of the market was so great, these offerings had very little effect on prices. The practice of shifting from one group to another was continued. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, New York and Mexican Petroleum were moved up in rapid fashion at gains of 2 to 3 points.

The total volume of business for the day, estimated at 1,500,000 shares, exceeded that of any day since the boom times of 1920, when the 2,000,000 mark was passed on record days. Last year the heaviest day brought dealings in 1,300,000 shares.

Liberty Bonds Strong

A greater confidence prevailed throughout the bond market. Many new high records being registered by Liberty 3-12s made a new maximum at 99 3/8. All the 4s and 4 1/2s showed pronounced strength.

Foreign war offerings were prominent for the higher level reached by Swiss 5s, Zurich 8s, Brazil 8s and Mexican 4s and 5s.

Wilson convertible 6s made the greatest gain of any domestic issues, rising 3/4 point. All the New York fractions were higher except Interborough Metropolitan 4 1/2s and Interborough Rapid Transit 5s.

Central Leather 5s, Philippine Railway 4s, and the underlying bonds of Pacific, St. Paul, St. Louis & San Francisco and Seaboard Air Line roads were fractionally higher.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low
Wheat: May...	1.30 1/2	1.31 1/2	1.29 1/2
July...	1.19	1.19 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept...	1.12	1.13	1.11 1/2
Corn: May...	.87 1/2	.88 1/2	.87 1/2
July...	.81 1/2	.82 1/2	.81 1/2
Sept...	.63 1/2	.64 1/2	.63 1/2
Oats: May...	.36 1/2	.36 1/2	.36 1/2
July...	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2
Sept...	.30 1/2	.30 1/2	.30 1/2
Port: May...	10.75b	40 1/2	40 1/2
July...	10.95		
Sept...	10.95	10.95	10.97
Yard: May...	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2
Sept...	1.10	1.10	1.10
Rubber: May...	1.35 1/2	1.35	1.37
July...	1.10 1/2	1.10	1.10 1/2
Sept...	1.05		
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOSTON & MAINE
DEFICIT IN 1921
TOTALS \$7,348,086

Pres. Hustis Urges Regulation of Motor Truck Lines, Which Are Now Competitors

Supervision of motor truck transportation, lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the state regulatory departments is urged by President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in the annual report of the road, issued today. He also says that the truck lines should also be required to pay a greater share of the cost of constructing and maintaining the highways.

The company discontinued the New Hampshire and Maine branches in New Hampshire last year, on each of which "automobile competition had reduced railroad travel to a negligible quantity," and President Hustis says there are several other branch lines on which business has been affected by automobile traffic. Serious consideration is being given the question of discontinuing these lines.

"A comprehensive study of the motor truck situation," says the report, "has been under way for some time to determine to what extent the company can act in coordinating truck and rail transportation, so that each may properly and profitably operate for the maximum economy and efficiency of the shipping public."

"Effort is being made to enlighten public interest in the economic change brought about by the building up of this new transportation agency, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when the trucks will be required to pay their fair share of the cost of highway construction and maintenance, and when truck lines will be subject to the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the state regulatory bodies."

"The railroads have a right to expect that common carrier trucks shall be regulated as the railroads are regulated in the matter of their income and operations, both in a spirit of fair play and in justice to the public, who, in the final analysis, must bear the cost of wasteful duplication of transportation facilities."

For the year 1921 the road reports a deficit of \$7,348,086, after taxes, equipment, and joint facility rents and road charges.

The deficit of \$7,348,086 is comparable with a deficit in 1920 of \$17,132,481 (excluding standard return and guaranty), a reduction of deficit of \$9,784,395.

The freight business and passenger business, which had reached a high record in 1920, President Hustis says, "fell off to an extent never before experienced in the history of the railroad as between one year and another. The revenue ton miles in 1921 amounted to 2,678,769,000, compared with 2,705,558,296 in 1920, a decrease of 2.7 per cent."

"Although freight rates and passenger fares were increased during this period," says the report "these increases, with the large reduction in traffic, did not provide sufficient revenue to keep pace with the increase in operating costs."

President Hustis says the results for 1921, the first full year of private management under the Transportation Act of 1920, have been disappointing, because of the general business depression. But he says business is beginning to improve and should be reflected in the earnings of his road. He also looks for rate adjustments.

Economies Effected

The average number of employees was reduced from a maximum of 34,135 in September, 1920, to a minimum of 26,161 in May, 1921. Basic wages were reduced July 1, 1921, averaging over 11 per cent. The report says that the labor provisions of the Transportation Act, designed to prevent interruption of transportation, have acted as a brake on the process of readjustment of wages and working conditions.

Physical valuation of the road under the Act of 1913 has been nearly completed, the report says, tentative figures giving the cost of reproduction now of the property as of June 30, 1914, as \$282,431,214, as compared with the book value of \$214,465,143 the same date. It has cost over \$1,000,000 to prepare this data.

The report refers to the proposal to consolidate the Boston & Maine with other railroads to effect economies, as provided in the Transportation Act of 1920, but no comment is made on the various recommendations. The company is giving the subject consideration and will voice its attitude at the public hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which begin shortly.

Income Account Compared

Comparison of the principal items of the income account with 1920 follows:

	1921	1920
Total revenue	\$78,389,750	\$84,652,748
Operating expenses	73,859,472	90,989,432
Operating ratio	84.31%	106.04%
Net operating revenue	4,530,278	4,663,316
Taxes	2,468,423	2,601,087
Unpaid revenue	7,234	48,130
Operating income	1,794,628	1,790,359
Non-operating income	1,885,742	1,885,742
Gross income	3,680,370	3,676,101
Int. rev. etc.	10,784,257	11,318,954
Deficit	7,348,086	17,132,481

Operating revenues and expenses, in detail, and principal traffic statistics of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company compare:

	1921	1920
Freight	\$47,640,728	\$53,304,728
Passenger	23,622,146	24,680,453
Express	60,220	59,784
Mail	949,172	1,118,702
Express	1,271,472	2,254,982
Miscellaneous	2,822,380	2,639,827
Total revenue	78,389,750	84,652,748
Operating expenses	73,859,472	90,989,432
Net operating revenue	4,530,278	4,663,316
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PUBLIC OFFERING
OF TZECHO-SLOVAK
REPUBLIC BONDS

A syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., is today offering \$14,000,000 of 8 per cent secured external sinking fund gold bonds of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, due April 1, 1921. These bonds are payable in United States gold coin in New York. There is an issue of \$2,800,000 sterling bonds to be offered in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and J. Henry Schroder & Co., and \$5,000,000 sterling bonds to be issued by Messrs. Hope & Co. in Amsterdam.

The Tzecho-Slovak Republic is one of the successor states of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The territory is nearly equal to the area of England and Wales, has a population of over 15,000,000, and includes in its area about 75 per cent of the principal industrial centers of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The bonds are secured in part by a first specific charge on the customs receipts. A sinking fund of 1 per cent is to be applied semi-annually to the redemption of the bonds at par. And except for the operation of the sinking fund the bonds are not redeemable before May 1, 1923, after which the issue in its entirety only can be redeemed at 108 per cent and accrued interest.

Subscriptions are offered, subject to allotment, at 96½ and accrued interest, to yield 8.30 per cent.

Application will be made for New York Stock Exchange listing.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and the National City Company announce that subscription lists for the \$14,000,000 Tzecho-Slovak Republic 8 per cent secured external sinking fund gold bonds due April 1, 1921, offered by them this morning have been closed.

A private cable from London received in this city says: "Tzecho-Slovak loan of \$2,800,000 bonds offered this morning by J. Henry Schroder & Co., Baring Bros., and N. M. Rothschild immediate success. Heavy over applied."

BANK OF ENGLAND
WEEKLY SHOWING

LONDON, April 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	1921	1920
Total reserve	\$24,432,000	\$70,000
Circulation	162,896,000	178,000
Bullion	128,878,000	108,000
Other assets	\$9,478,000	\$1,500,000
Other deposits	122,385,000	1,861,000
Public deposits	24,162,000	\$6,875,000
Govt. sec.	\$9,398,000	13,095,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 16.80 per cent, compared with 16.27 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were \$260,408,000, compared with \$201,866,000 last week and \$251,558,000 in the corresponding week last year.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag Com	105	108
Amoskeag Preferred	82	84
Arlington Mills	98	100
Boston City	255	262
Brookside Mills	130	132
Charlton Mills	145	148
Columbus Mfg.	140	142
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	250	252
Dwight	112	114
Edwards	95	98
Everett	180	182
Fairbanks	130	132
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	97	102
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	77	81
Hamilton Woolen	80	85
Home Bleach & Dye Co.	9	12
Home Bleach & Dye Pfd	75	78
King Philip Mills	140	142
Lancaster Mills Com	125	128
Lancaster Mills Pfd	135	138
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	122	125
Lincoln	110	112
Lyman Mills	170	172
Macomet Mills	106	108
Mam. Cotton Mills	185	188
Merrimack Mfg. Co. Com	86	88
Nashawana	130	132
Nashua Mfg. Co.	75	80
Naumkeag	219	222
Nonquit	95	98
Pacific	165	168
Pepperell	170	172
Sagamondie Mfg. Co.	90	92
Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	90	100
Sharp Mfg. Com	103	105
Sharp Mfg. Pfd	104	107
Tremont & Suffolk	142½	145
Union Cotton Mfg.	80	82
U. S. Worsted 1st Pfd	8	10
Wamsutta Mills	112	116
West Point Mfg. Co.	110	112
York Mfg. Co.	185	188

MISCELLANEOUS

	1921	1920
American Mfg. Com	75	80
American Mfg. Pfd	78	82
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Com	90	92
Chapman Valve Pfd	100	102
Draper Corporation	165	168
Haywood-Wakefield Com	111	115
Haywood-Wakefield Pfd	101	105
Plymouth Cordage	185	188
Lowell Shops Com	137½	140
Hood Rubber Co. Com	50	52
Hood Rubber Co. Pfd	95	97

BIG STORAGE TANK ORDER

The Phoenix Iron Works Company has received an order from the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company for 50,000-barrel storage tanks for Cushing, Okla. The order involves approximately \$800,000.

NATIONAL BANK
DEPOSITS SHOW
STEADY GROWTH

Thirty Have More Than \$50,000,000 Gross—First of Boston Makes Gains

Deposits of all national banks in the United States having \$50,000,000, or more, of gross deposits as of March 10, last, totaled \$4,478,586,000, or \$233,688,000 more than on Dec. 31, 1921, and \$647,409,000, as compared with last Sept. 8.

The returns show that on March 10 there were 32 national banks in the United States with gross deposits of more than \$50,000,000 each. Fourteen of these banks are in New York City.

The National City Bank of New York led, with gross deposits of \$1,574,000, about 13 per cent of the total.

Chase was second, with about \$240,000,000 less.

Continental & Commercial of Chicago ranked third.

Compared with the Dec. 31 statement, the National City lost about \$55,000,000 in deposits. Chase gained about \$14,000,000, and Continental & Commercial gained nearly \$85,000,000, due to taking over Ft. Dearborn National.

American Exchange National has made notable progress since the last comptroller's call. March 10 it showed deposits of \$386,451,000, compared with \$119,571,000 Dec. 31, a gain of more than \$266,000,000.

Several banks have sustained losses since December, but for the most part comparatively small.

The National City's loss of \$55,000,000 in gross deposits was the largest, but it was only about 3 per cent of total deposits.

The following table shows all national banks, with gross deposits of \$50,000,000 or over as of March 10, 1922, compared with call of Dec. 31, 1921, and a year ago (last three figures omitted):

	March 10, 1922	Dec. 31, 1921	Feb. 21, 1921
City of N. Y.	\$619,748	\$619,748	\$619,748
Chase, N. Y.	372,822	359,163	297,731
Cont. & Com. Chi.	247,473	282,668	284,897
Commerce, N. Y.	237,138	240,537	212,077
Irving, N. Y.	230,882	210,571	183,129
First, N. Y.	224,294	229,932	194,771
Mech. & Met. N. Y.	192,843	179,214	193,004
First, Chicago	189,810	175,849	189,222
First, Boston	149,152	147,485	142,558
Park, N. Y.	148,716	139,555	160,290
Chat. & Phen. N. Y.	145,104	141,741	128,732
Hanover, N. Y.	139,522	128,984	138,152
Amer. Exp. N. Y.	135,451	110,571	113,129
Shawmut, Boston	117,271	118,981	118,981
Chemical, N. Y.	116,822	123,022	111,117
First, St. Louis	111,224	106,077	102,817
Corn. Ex. Chicago	100,405	91,652	94,047
Phil. Nat. Phil.	89,976	89,976	86,440
Mellon, Pittsburgh	87,132	82,813	87,974
First, Milwaukee	82,622	72,042	75,286
Public, N. Y.	72,719	75,509	71,883
First, Detroit	72,892	72,892	72,892
Bank of Cal. S. F.	69,115	66,383	69,163
Anglo & London	66,922	75,706	72,710
First, Minn.	60,226	58,538	58,538
Commerce, St. L.	59,611	58,121	59,113
First, Los Ang.	58,368	59,288	53,416
Seaboard Nat. N. Y.	56,902	56,902	53,225
Girard, Phil.	55,516	55,516	54,408
Wells F. New, S. F.	53,257	54,587	54,948
Franklin Nat. Phil.	52,936	52,936	56,942
Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	61,153	61,153	61,153
Total	\$4,478,586,000	\$4,244,997,000	\$3,987,418,000

Fourteen New York banks have gross deposits approximately equal to those of 13 southern states and nine western states combined. National City alone has deposits exceeding combined deposits of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Figures for the National City Bank include those of all domestic foreign branches. Approximately \$106,000,000 of deposits as of March 10 were held by foreign branches, leaving over \$507,000,000 to the parent bank and domestic branches.

Fourteen New York banks hold approximately 15 per cent of total gross deposits of all national banks in the United States.

Deposits are moving steadily upward and many bankers think the next comptroller's call will show a further gain.

WOOLEN COMPANY
ANNOUNCES WAGE CUT

SOUTHBRIDGE, April 5 (Special Correspondence).—The Hamilton Woollen Company has announced that beginning Monday wages will be cut to a point as high as 20 per cent in some departments and the plant will operate on full-time schedule, five and a half days a week, instead of four days, as for the last few weeks. Fourteen hundred employees are affected by the orders and it is expected they will accept the cut. The plant has been one of the busiest in this town.

High cost of wool and labor, high tariff and a drop in the demand for fine grades are given as the reasons for this action. The concern says. Moreover, officials state, it could not continue operating at the high wage scale they were paying. It was a case of either paying less to employees or going out of business. The company obtains its wool from South America and pays a high duty upon it, according to officials. Even under the material is produced, it was pointed out, the price which should be demanded for the goods could not be obtained. Raw materials, they said, are constantly advancing in price. One big reason for the action, also, is the popularity of tweeds and other rough goods.

UNIFORM LADING BILLS SOUGHT

NEW YORK, April 6.—Resolutions in favor of the Hague rules for uniform bills of lading were introduced at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today by William E. Peck, chairman of the committee on foreign commerce and revenue laws as a measure that will materially aid the American foreign trade movement. Mr. Peck urged that federal legislation embodying the Hague rules, be enacted, followed by a general revision of existing laws affecting ocean bills of lading.

UNION PACIFIC
OFFICIAL REPORTS
BUSINESS GAINING

NEW YORK, April 6.—A general but "very slow improvement" in business was reported by Chairman Lovett of the Union Pacific road, just returned from a three months' trip through all of the western states and an inspection of the Union Pacific's system. There is less evidence of hard times, he said, and industry gradually is recovering from its lethargic condition. "California is in the best condition of any of the western states," said Mr. Lovett, "due to its diversified business and the variety of its products. Its business leaders are original and they get results."

"In the mining states there has naturally been suffering because of unemployment, but there are signs now of increased activity in certain angles of the mining industry." This he held to portend a general revival of the industry.

"The agricultural states are much more optimistic," said Chairman Lovett. "In financial circles also I found an improved sentiment, while bank deposits are showing up greater now than a year ago. This steadier financial structure, together with the increase in commodity prices, have all contributed to a more encouraging outlook for the farmer."

Speaking of the Union Pacific's own lines, Judge Lovett said he found the physical condition of the property "excellent." Details of the company's

SHARON HOOP CO.
NEW PREFERRED

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 6.—To provide additional working capital and pay obligations, the Sharon Steel Hoop Company has called a special stockholders' meeting for June 7 to approve the authorization of \$8,000,000 of 8 per cent preferred stock, of which \$1,500,000, carrying an equal amount of common bonus, will be issued.

The new preferred stock will be \$50 par, the same as the common stock. The company has in its treasury 30,000 shares of common stock required for the preferred bonus. The preferred stock will be offered pro rata at par to stockholders, and any unsubscribed portion has been underwritten. The company will blow in its Mary blast furnace at Lowellville, April 11.

PREDICT FARE FOR ALL LIBERTIES

WASHINGTON, April 6.—All Liberty bonds soon will be selling at par or above for the first time since their issuance, Treasury officials believe. The steady "comeback" of the bonds should continue, it was said, until the "days of normalcy" are reached when all government bonds will sell at a substantial premium.

EARNINGS OF PUBLIC
UTILITIES IN MAINE
SHOW BETTER TIMES

WATERVILLE, Me., April 6.—Public utility and railroad corporations of Maine show an increasing prosperity. Earnings of six of them show marked gains. The Bangor & Aroostook railroad earned gross operating revenues of \$1,376,649 in January and February, compared with \$1,417,335 in the corresponding period of 1921, but its net after rents was \$376,627, compared with \$142,324.

The gross operating revenue for the Maine Central railroad for January and February was \$3,073,440, as compared with \$3,700,052, but for the two months of 1922, it showed net after rents of \$103,611, compared with a deficit of \$406,974 last year, and in February gave proof of its advancing tendencies by nearly doubling the net operating revenue of January.

The Androscoggin & Kennebec Railway Company has started dividend payments on its first preferred stock, with no cut in rates. The earnings of the company in 1921, exclusive of operating expenses, were \$263,649. The Cumberland County Power & Light Company of Portland for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, showed net earnings of \$1,045,225. Deducting the interest on its first preferred stock, it was said, until the "days of normalcy" are reached when all government bonds will sell at a substantial premium.

The Central Maine Power Company for the 12 months shows a balance of \$57,064, after deducting operating ex-

penditures, interest, preferred dividends and depreciation. The Bangor Railway & Electric Company had net earnings during the year of \$41,863, and a surplus for February, 1922, of \$17,785. For the 12 months this company had \$154,547 available for common dividends, compared with \$121,754 available for like purposes in the last of February, 1921.

EASIER MONEY MART
AIDS LIBERTY BONDS

The principal influence in the Liberty bond market, making for the current upward tendency, is the money situation, present and prospective.

One dealer says the expectation of a lower rediscount rate is having a stimulating effect. Speculators are buying these issues in belief that the rediscount rate will be reduced in the near future. Should their hopes be realized, there would be a quick profit on purchases.

The bonus bill is not regarded now as a serious factor in the immediate course of prices. In any case, bankers say, no bill will be passed for many weeks. It is expected the tariff bill will receive attention from the Senate before it takes up the bonus bill.

CANADIAN PAPER EXPORTS LESS

MONTREAL, April 6.—Canada's exports of pulp and paper for February, 1922, were valued at \$3,049,208, compared with \$3,831,490 in January and \$3,668,815 in February, 1921, thus showing a decline of \$782,282 from the previous month and of \$819,607 from February of last year.

\$14,000,000

CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

8% SECURED EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD LOAN OF 1922

Due April 1, 1921

Part of An Authorized Issue of \$50,000,000 or £10,000,000

Coupon Bearer Bonds in Denominations of \$1000, \$500, and \$100

The present issue will consist of \$14,000,000 Dollar Bonds in New York, £2,800,000 Sterling Bonds in London, to be issued by Messrs. Baring Brothers &

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

H. MORGAN MEETS
C. S. CUTTING TODAY

Match Will Decide the Challenger of the National Court Tennis Title

NEW YORK, April 6 (Special).—The final round of the National Amateur Court Tennis Championship will be played here today when Hewitt Morgan meets C. Sydney Cutting in the match which is to decide who the challenger will be on Saturday when Champion Jay Gould defends his title.

Morgan yesterday caused an upset by defeating the favorite for the final round, Fulton Cutting, by scores of 6-5, 6-1, 6-5. Morgan played better tennis during this match than he has yet displayed. He remained steady throughout the match and was more skillful than his opponent in getting the ball back, both in long and close rallies. His superiority was so marked yesterday that after the first set his victory appeared assured.

He lost the opening set to Cutting by a score of 5-6. With more decisive hitting, he took the next three sets. The criticism in regard to Morgan's playing on numerous occasions in the past has been that his shots were not decisive enough. But this was not so yesterday. He put over his winning shots with all the vigor possible, with accuracy and accuracy, in fact, than his opponent was able to show. Cutting exhibited the best of headwork, but he was meeting an opponent who played almost perfect tennis, one who profited largely by his opponent's miscalculations.

C. Sydney Cutting had little difficulty in winning his match with Charles E. Sands in the other half of the semi-finals. The scores were 6-5, 6-1, 6-1. The veteran Sands made a good start, and for a time in the first set it looked as though he might be able to upset the efforts of the strong representative of the Racquet and Tennis Club. Sands led Cutting, 6-3, in this set, but the winner made a quick comeback. He not only came from behind to take the opening set, but proceeded along to run the score up to 5-love in the second and third sets. The match was a close one.

BUCKHAMMONT
MEET NEW TRIER

Second Round Play of Inter-scholastic Basketball Tonight

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 6.—When the High School team of Buckhammont, W. Va., meets with New Trier High School of Kenilworth, Ill., in the final event of the fourth annual National Inter-scholastic Basketball tournament at University of Chicago, a brilliant battle should result. Both teams revealed a high caliber of skill, emerging among the winners from seven states in the first round struggle.

Buckhammont High School, champion of West Virginia, last night defeated Western High School, champions of Detroit, 25 to 16. New Trier, champion of the Cook county district, which included Chicago, overcame De La Salle of Joliet, Ill., 37 to 14.

The West Virginia boys, coached by Ken Shroyer, revealed a leisurely style all their own. Though in distinct contrast to the snappier, more strenuous and breathless play of the Detroit champions, Buckhammont delivered the baskets. Capt. Mortimer Stanley, center for the Buckhammonts, had a faculty of slipping under the basket to receive passes for a close shot. Detroit shooters had difficulty shaking Natus Rohrborg, Buckhammont's tenacious guard.

Captain Stanley will go up against another fine center when he faces Wallace Leffingwell of New Trier for the initial toss tonight. Leffingwell will have the advantage in weight, but in skill the two should be splendidly matched.

Two other teams that showed speed and strength as well as basket-hitting ability were the champions of Duluth, Duluth and Superior champions, who defeated Grinnell, champions of Iowa, 40 to 24, and Mt. Vernon High School, champions of Ohio, who defeated Yankton, S. D., state champions, 31 to 19. Cathedral revealed a fine forward and running guard, while Mt. Vernon's strength was in its center and back guard. These quintets, however, do not clash in the second round.

Teams that drew first round byes and will be seen in action today for the first time are Waseka, Ill., vs. Greeley, Col.; Missoula, Montana State champions, vs. Antigo, central Wisconsin champions; and Big Horn, champions of Wyoming, vs. Hume, Iowa.

Results of yesterday's encounters were as follows:
Sutton, Neb., defeated Canton, Ill., 27 to 21; Mt. Vernon, O., defeated Yankton, S. D., 31 to 19; Cathedral, Minn., defeated Grinnell, Minn., 40 to 24; Cathedral, Minn., defeated Grinnell, Minn., 40 to 24; Union, Grand Rapids, Minn., defeated Waseka, Wyo., 25 to 23; New Trier, Kenilworth, Ill., defeated De La Salle, Joliet, Ill., 37 to 14; Buckhammont, W. Va., defeated Western, Detroit, 25 to 16.

RED SOX TAKE THE LEAD
JACKSON, Tenn., April 6.—By winning yesterday's game, 10 to 6, the Boston Red Sox took the lead in their series with the Minneapolis club of the American Association. While each team made eight hits, the Red Sox made their count in better advantage. Outfielder, Karr and Smith pitched for the winners, with Rader and Stumb pitching for the losers.

WANT DAVIS CUP
PLAY IN TORONTO

Tennis Season Likely to Be Ontario's Greatest

TORONTO Ont., April 6 (Special).—Owing to the fact that the lawn tennis season throughout Ontario last summer by the Canadian championships and the Davis Cup elimination games against Australia being played in this city it is altogether likely that the approaching season will be the greatest in the history of this sport in this Province. The attendance at the championship and Davis Cup matches will likely result in the championships being played here again this year, in fact, a tentative arrangement to this effect was reached at the annual meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association last year, and an effort would also be made to have the Canadian Davis Cup team meet their opponents in the preliminary round in this city.

Last year the Ontario Lawn Tennis Association was organized and the annual meeting was held yesterday. Present Southern Ontario had the largest first year upward of 70 clubs, embracing all the leading ones in the Province, had become members and that this year all the tournaments, with the exception of the Canadian championships, held in the Province will be conducted under the jurisdiction of the new body. Several important decisions were arrived at at this meeting.

A new competition, to be known as the boys' provincial championship, will be held late in August and will be open to all boys who have not attained their seventeenth birthday who are attending the colleges and high schools. Each school in the province will be invited to send its best players and handsome prizes have already been offered the association for this event in addition to the championship trophy which will be competed for annually. No entry fees will be charged for this event and it is expected to do much towards developing and improving the play of the rising generation.

In connection with the provincial championships which will be held at Ottawa from July 1 to 8 a new policy has been inaugurated. The province has been divided into sections and each of these sections will hold a tournament previous to the provincial championships and the sectional winners will be sent by the provincial association to the championships at Ottawa. The sectional tournaments were awarded as follows:

Toronto and District—Rusholme Tennis Club, Windsor, June 24 to July 1.

Western Ontario—Elmcrest Country Club, Windsor, June 24 to July 1.

Ottawa and District—Rideau Club, Ottawa, June 24 to July 1.

Hamilton and District—Inglewood Club, Hamilton, date not yet determined.

A new trophy, the Lady Borden Cup, has been provided for the Ontario junior championship and will be played for at Ottawa for the first time this year.

TO REVIVE THE
TAILTEAN GAMES

Restoration of This Famous Irish Aonach Will Be Welcomed

LONDON (Special).—The Irish Provisional Government has opportunely decided to revise the ancient glories of the Tailtean Games. This will be welcome news to the Irish race the world over. What the Olympic Games were to the ancient Greeks, the Tailtean Aonach was to the Gaels of old.

This famous Aonach (fair) was held at a place now called Teltown. The Tailtean festival was celebrated at the beginning of August, and in addition to the holding of contests of feats of strength, skill, and endurance, there were military displays, horse races, chariot races, musical and poetic competitions. The fair was a concourse of merchants assembled for trading purposes. Men of all classes thronged from all parts of Ireland, and many foreigners were also attracted to the Aonach, chiefly for purposes of trade. Many matters of national and legal importance were also decided at the Tailtean Aonach. The Tailtean Aonach was held in the year 1168 as the last year in which the games were held in the ancient style. The athletic contests, however, were continued down to a comparatively recent date.

And now, after an interval of over seven centuries, Gaelic is to witness a resurrection and the Tailtean Aonach is to be revived. The actual arrangements for the sports are in the hands of the Gaelic Athletic Association, a body which, under great difficulties, has done so much to awaken and to keep alive the interest of the young men and women of Ireland in all truly Irish national pastimes. This year the governing body is arranging for athletic contests, in which Irishmen from all quarters of the globe will compete, and everything promises that, in August next, Dublin will witness another advance toward the realization of the Gaelic State.

BROOKLYN WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, April 6.—Two more games are to be played in the south by the Brooklyn Nationals and the New York Yankees today for the first of the games and the last will be played in Richmond tomorrow. Saturday they will be at the Brooklyn field to start the home season. Brooklyn has a wide advantage in the series so far, having won 6 and lost 3. Yesterday the Highlanders were again doing 10 to 7. Cadore and Decker of Brooklyn allowed the Highlanders 13 hits, but their teammates got 15 off Hoyt in five innings. The Giants and White Sox ran into bad weather at Knoxville, Tenn. yesterday, and they will resume their series at Bristol, Tenn.

D. L. JONES ELECTED CAPTAIN
PROVIDENCE, April 6.—David L. Jones, 23 of Chicago was elected captain of the Brown University swimming team tonight. Jones is the intercollegiate champion in the 100-yard free event and has been the leading scorer on the team at Brown for the past two years. In both years Brown has finished second to Yale.

FOWNES FAVORITE
AT PINEHURST

Meets Weber Today, in North and South Golf—Bostonians Are the Losers

MATCH PLAY—Second Round
W. C. Fownes Jr., Oakmont, vs. Harold Weber, Toledo.
Donald Parson, Youngstown, vs. F. K. Roberson, Rochester.
Michael Thomas, Nashville, vs. Arthur Yates, Rochester.
Helen Topplin, Greenwich, vs. E. L. Schofield, Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 6.—Today's play in the second round of the twenty-second annual United North and South amateur championship will provide four interesting matches between golfers who are without exception of wide experience and first-class ability. W. C. Fownes Jr. of Oakmont, by virtue of his long record, which includes the winning of the national amateur championship, and because of his excellent form so far this season, is the favorite to come through to the end. His match with Harold Weber of Toledo today should prove a hard-fought affair, however. The play today will be over the No. 3 course, as was the case yesterday.

The first round matches required almost the full circuit in every instance, only one of them coming to an end as early as the sixteenth hole. Three matches were wound up on the seventeenth, two went to the home green and two to the nineteenth hole, where E. L. Schofield of Pinehurst won against J. M. Wells of East Liverpool, and Milmore K. Roberson of Rochester, N. Y., triumphed over Edward Lowery of Dedham, Mass., with the aid of the most brilliant recovery shot of the day.

There were two upsets in yesterday's round, F. C. Newton, the Brookline, Mass., star, was beaten, 3 and 1, by Michael Thomas of Nashville, Tenn., and A. Lucien Walker Jr. went down to defeat at the hands of Donald Parson of Youngstown, O., who won by 2 and 1, and went around the difficult circuit in 38.

Arthur Yates, Rochester, N. Y., came near being defeated by Frank T. Keating, Pinehurst, who qualified 14 strokes behind him. Yates was 2 down at the 15th, and had to play the next three holes in 3, 5, 4 in order to squeeze through with a 3 up victory on the home green. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN—First Round
Harold Weber, Inverness, defeated M. Newton, Seven Pines, 3 and 1.
W. C. Fownes Jr. defeated J. A. Gammon, Wagonwheel, 3 and 1.
Milmore K. Roberson, Rochester, defeated Edward Lowery, Dedham, Mass., 1 up (19 holes).
Donald Parson, Youngstown, defeated A. Lucien Walker Jr., Richmond, Va., 2 and 1.

MAY RECONSTRUCT
PERSHING STADIUM

French Olympic Authorities Have Propositions Under Advisement

PARIS, April 6.—Pershing Stadium, the site of the 1924 Olympic Games, may be reconstructed for the Olympic games of 1928. The French Olympic authorities, which are under consideration. The first plan for the reconstruction of the present structure at a cost of 6,000,000 francs, and the second, the building of a new stadium for 6,000,000 francs. The new stadium would have a seating capacity for 50,000 spectators in place of the 25,000 now provided for in the present structure.

During the discussions regarding the site for the 1924 meet objections were raised to the Pershing Stadium owing to its limited capacity and the condition of the structure itself. It was reported that portions of the concrete were crumbling away and would have to be rebuilt, and that the other defects which made it unsuitable for the staging of an international meet of the caliber of the Olympic games.

It has been the original intention of the French Olympic committee to construct a mammoth stadium accommodating 100,000 spectators, which would be a monument to the 1924 games for years to come and also furnish a place for various international athletic contests for future generations. Lack of available funds caused this project to be abandoned.

PARSONNET DEFEATS
HART AT WRESTLING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 6.—Thomas L. Parsonnet 24L of the Columbia University wrestling squad, yesterday defeated Capt. Philip S. Hart 23, Intercollegiate and Metropolitan champion of last year, in a bout for the special Kilroe medal. The two men were quite evenly matched and there was a hard struggle for supremacy. Neither was off his feet for more than a moment or so, and the contest was finally decided on decision, after 2m. 24s. on the mat.

In addition to the special Kilroe medal, which is of gold, there are seven silver ones. They are donated every year by H. N. Kilroe, who was one of the best wrestlers ever turned out by Columbia University, and who graduated in 1904. The gold medal is given for the 153-pound class, in which Kilroe wrestled while at college. The silver tokens are only obtainable by novices, the purpose being to bring out new men.

VIOLET TEAM HAS
A LONG PROGRAM

Nine Games Scheduled for N. Y. University Tennis Players

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 6.—Lester Denonn, manager of New York University's tennis team, has announced his schedule for the coming season. Nine engagements have been arranged, five of which will be played on the home courts at University Heights. It is the longest program that the Violet tennis players have had in years. The faculty committee, desiring to raise the plane of tennis as a varsity minor sport, has agreed to lengthen the schedule to attract more candidates for the team.

The Hall of Fame institution is attempting to enter into closer relations with the other colleges of the metropolitan district. Denonn, accordingly, has arranged for court matches with Columbia University, College of the City of New York, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Rutgers College and two matches with Fordham University.

Prospects for a successful season on the courts at New York Union are bright. Captain Adelstein, Henry Snow and Ellis Traub, veterans of last year's varsity squad; Knapp, Algae, Muller, Howard Snow and Gangel, all of whom were regulars on the undefeated freshman team of the year before, form a nucleus for the Violet team.

An innovation on this season's schedule is a two-day trip. On May 12, the team will travel to Middletown, Conn., to oppose Wesleyan. The squad will then journey over to Hartford to engage in a match with Trinity. The complete schedule is as follows:

April 21—Columbia University at New York; 24—Fordham University at New York; 26—Haverford College at New York.
May 12—Wesleyan at Middletown; 13—Trinity College at Hartford; 17—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at New York; 23—College of the City of New York at City College.

BASKETBALL MEN
GIVEN LETTERS

Technology Rewards Four Members With Full Varsity 'T'

The basketball season of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was officially brought to a close last night with the announcement of the annual awards made at the monthly meeting of the Tech Advisory Council on Athletics. Capt. C. H. Hubbard '23, A. R. Tonn '22, S. T. Cook '24, and Manager, C. H. Greenwalt '23 received discretionary awards of straight "T's," the first to be ever given for basketball at Technology.

The other members of the quintet squad played in at least two-thirds of the scheduled games and who received the insignia "BT" are: E. B. Davidson '24, D. B. Coleman '23, L. T. Blood '22, and G. T. Storb '23. The awards of the "T" to Hubbard, Tonn and Cook were approved on the special recommendation of the coach, Lieut. R. Allen, U. S. N., and the M. I. T. Athletic Association. The playing of these men was said to be responsible to a great extent for the very creditable showing made by the local team in winning 12 of its 17 games in this its second season of basketball.

Although A. R. Tonn and L. T. Blood will be the only men lost to the team, their absence from the Tech line-up for next year will be a serious handicap to overcome. Tonn has been the most consistent performer on the institute five, his stellar playing on the last year's roster netting the team 142 of its total of 463 points for the season.

Although Tech is credited with five reverses, only two of the teams concerned have a definite claim to superiority over the Engineers, the other three having been beaten in return games. Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Clark University were the only colleges which defeated Tech and were not met in return engagements. Harvard, Brown University, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College had an even break, each winning one and losing the other of the two encounters with the local outfit.

Besides the loss of Tonn and Blood, the Tech quintet will meet with a more severe setback in that Coach Allen, to whose efforts the greatest share of the credit for the team's showing is due, will not be at the Institute next year. Lieutenant Allen, who is a graduate student in the naval architectural department, being one of the officers sent to Tech each year from among the graduates of the United States Naval Academy, is finishing his course this June and his departure will be a hard blow to next year's prospects.

E. B. Davidson, whose playing during part of the season was of the sensational variety, seems the most logical choice for Tonn's position at left forward. G. T. Storb will again be available for the right forward position next year while both Captain Hubbard and S. T. Cook will be on hand for the defense berths. Hubbard, who has been re-elected to lead the Tech quintet again next season, has shown exceptional guarding all during the past winter while Cook is, in Coach Allen's opinion, the most capable player on the Engineers' team.

The tentative schedule for next season will be practically the same as this year's except that Yale, Dartmouth, the Connecticut Aggies, and Wesleyan are to be included for the first time. The other contests will be with Northeastern College, Clark University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Brown, New Hampshire State, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The management has arranged to have the most important games last.

CLEVELAND WINS, 6 TO 0
CLEVELAND, April 6.—The Cleveland Americans played their first game since last Saturday at Des Moines yesterday, and won 6 to 0.

Renaissance of the Styrmie in
American Golf Is Decried

United States Golf Association Rescinds Its Trial Ruling—Steel Shafts Barred

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 6.—The styrmie rule has been restored by the United States Golf Association with a view to improve the game and also to bring more uniformity into the rules governing the sport as laid down by the various golf associations of this country and Great Britain. Official action was taken at the same time to bar the use of steel-shafted clubs, it was announced by Cornelius S. Lee, secretary of the United States Golf Association, following the meeting of the executive committee last week-end at the Pine Valley Golf Club, near Philadelphia. The following statement was issued by Mr. Lee and signed by him in conjunction with J. F. Byers, president:

At the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association held Jan. 8, 1921, the delegates present adopted a ruling, which read as follows:

"When either a ball is on the putting green the player may remove the opponent's ball; the opponent shall then be deemed to have holed in his next stroke."

The executive committee gave this rule a fair test. The committee now feels that this rule has not accomplished its purpose, nor has it been an improvement on the original method of styrmie play and has, therefore, at a recent meeting, ordered it rescinded and has reinstated the original method of playing the styrmie which is uniform with the Royal and Ancient.

The footnote under Rule 31, which was stricken out when the styrmie was adopted, is again added:

"The player is allowed a styrmie if, on the putting green, the opponent's ball lies in the line of his putt to the hole, provided the ball is not within six inches of each other."

The Executive Committee is still of the opinion that the steel shaft is a departure from the accepted form and make of golf clubs and it is, therefore, not permitted to be used in the United States Golf Association.

An innovation introduced by rule of the Executive Committee requests every club, where championship tournaments are being held, to charge an admission fee of \$1 per day, or \$5 a week, in order both to defray the expenses of the club and also to add to the revenue of the national association.

The public has been anticipating the announcement by the Executive Committee of its choice of the members of the American team to meet the British and Irish teams in the Walker Cup contest, but it was stated that no definite action had been taken.

The Lido Golf Club at Long Beach, L. I., the scene of the coming Long Island amateur championship and perhaps other major events during the season, was admitted to acre membership, with the City Park Golf Club, which is the champion of the Long Island Country Club of Orlando, Fla. New allied clubs elected at the meeting were the Defiance Golf and Country Club of Defiance, O.; the Cascade Hills Country Club of Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Amarillo Country Club of Amarillo, Texas; the Washington Country Club of Washington, D. C.; the Hyde Wood Golf Club of North Plainfield, N. J., and the Colorado Springs Golf Club of Colorado Springs, Col. The Scarborough Golf Club of Boston, a public links organization, was transferred from allied to active membership.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Renaissance of the styrmie, decreed by the United States Golf Association, brings back to all American national amateur tournaments the much-discussed and seldom-present golf play that has stirred golfers for several years.

A golfer might play a hundred matches without once having to negotiate a styrmie; that is, to play over or around his opponent's ball lying on the putting green between his ball and the hole and more than six inches from the player's ball, and yet individual sectional and even national revert has been the neglected over the rule of golf. Players seldom adhere to the rules in regard to the styrmie in personal matches, and it has been suspended in many club affairs, although its adherents assert that it lends as much zest to golf as the balkline lends to billiards as compared with the old straight rail game.

What could be more interesting, styrmie advocates ask, than a chance to pitch a ball skillfully over another ball and watch it trickle into the 4½-hole hole beyond, or to cut the pellet with a putter so that the English imparted will curve it around the impassé and lead it to the cup.

Why all the complaint against a situation that is as fair for one as for another? The trouble seems to arise from the fact that in a tight match, where a player has pitched his ball to the hole, he has the right to an injustice if his opponent's ball by accident stops in the coveted path and causes him to lose a hole otherwise won, or at least halved, especially as there are supposed to be no hazards on the green.

But the champions of the styrmie urge that this is the very reason why there should be a styrmie play to keep the hazard of contest throughout the game, from the first tee to the last green. And the opponent of the styrmie answers that he has not brought this trouble on himself by a bad stroke, but rather has suffered the untoward situation through a fizzle by his opponent, and this has been one of the main contentions of the opponent of the styrmie, so that the trans-Mississippi association finally acted on by declaring there was no styrmie unless the player laid it for himself by dubbing a shot in-behind the ball of his fellow player.

The Western Golf Association abolished it by degrees until it was out of play in all that body's territory, and it is still not observed because President Albert R. Gates says the players demand it is not resurrected. The trans-Mississippi body still sticks to its view and most matches will likely

keep on agreeing to disregard it. Anyway the rules do not forbid conceding putts, only recommended against such a practice, and by conceding an opponent's putt, if his ball is in the way, the styrmie is removed, and that was all the U. S. G. A. rule did in suspending it for a year on trial by permission of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews of Scotland.

HARVARD CREWS
ARE SELECTED

Coach R. H. Howe Names First and Junior Varsity Eight

With the exception of three positions in the junior eight and one in the varsity, the men who are to compose the Harvard varsity crews when they meet the University of Pennsylvania on the Charles River April 29 have been selected and named by R. H. Howe, supervisor of rowing at the Cambridge University. The three doubtful positions in the junior eight are bow, stroke and coxswain. C. H. Hollister Jr. '24 is now rowing at bow in place of S. A. Duncan '22 as the latter's academic eligibility is at present in question. Coach Howe has retained two oarsmen for the stroke seat, S. N. Brown '24 and E. S. Matthews '23 and it will probably be a few days before he definitely decides as to which of these oarsmen is finally picked. The question of coxswain in both crews is still open and will probably not be decided until the April races. The seating of the crews as announced follows:

University Crew—Bow, G. M. Appleton '22; 2, N. C. Webb '23; 3, B. McK. Henry '24; 4, R. C. Storey Jr. '24; 5, C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24; 6, H. S. Morgan '23; 7, H. H. Fuller Jr. '23; stroke, Walter Amory '24.

Junior University Crew—Bow, C. H. Hollister Jr. '24; 2, J. R. Hoover '24; 3, J. D. Jameson '24; 4, D. S. Holder '24; 5, Standish Bradford '24; 6, A. J. Hobson Jr. '24; stroke, S. N. Brown '24 or E. S. Matthews '23.

The selection of the two eights has not caused any surprise at Harvard. It has been made after one of the most careful considerations of all the material out that has ever been made. Capt. G. M. Appleton '22 at bow and H. S. Morgan '23 at No. 6 are the only members of the first eight who rowed in last year's varsity. Last year Appleton stroked the eight and Morgan rowed at bow. Two of the other members of the eight were on the second team, which defeated Yale in 1921. They are N. C. Webb '23 at No. 2 and H. H. Fuller Jr. '23 at No. 7. Last year Webb rowed at No. 2 in the Junior eight, while Fuller was at No. 7. The other four men named for the varsity eight were in the freshman crew last year. B. McK. Henry at No. 3 rowed in that seat last year; R. C. Storey at No. 4 rowed at No. 2 last year; C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24 rowed in the same seat in 1921 and Walter Amory, the stroke, stroked and captained his freshman eight last year.

The two crews as picked are somewhat heavier than last year's corresponding eights. The first eight averages 172 pounds, while the second eight averages a little under 175 pounds.

The Harvard varsity lawn tennis team will get into action today when the candidates hold their first practice on Jarvis field and then have an important meeting at Grays Hall this evening. On Monday the test matches, from which the men who will make the southern trip will be picked, will start. R. N. Williams 2d, national champion in 1914 and 1916, will coach the players again and in order that those men who are not quite good enough to make the varsity be given plenty of chance to play, a second team will be formed with a schedule of 13 matches.

The Harvard Gun Club will also open its spring season of 1922 today when the candidates for the team go to the Boston Athletic Association traps at Riverside for the first of a series of practice shoots which will be held on the traps every Thursday and Friday the candidates will shoot at the traps of the Montclair Gun Club.

Two cups will be awarded on a basis of the work in these practice shoots. The season's handicap cup will be awarded to the winner of the largest number of weekly shoots with handicaps averaged in, while the scratch cup will be awarded also at the end of the spring season to the man who has won the greatest number of shoots on an even basis. In addition to determining the winners of these cups, the shooting at the weekly practices will represent the university at the intercollegiate meet at Chappaqua, New York, on May 27.

TRAPSHOOTING AT BERNUDA
HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 5.—American amateur trapshooters were successful in the first registered trapshooting tournament held in Bermuda, which began today. E. H. Morse of Hartford, Conn., won the Maplewood event with a score of 21 out of a possible 100. H. Mills Bristol, Conn., scored 88 and F. Reider 83. Morse won the Higgins Cup with 60 straight, and the Princess Cup with a score of 140 out of a possible 150.

BRAVES AT GREENSBORO
GREENSBORO, N. C., April 6.—After a day of idleness at Greenville, S. C., yesterday, due to rain, the Boston Braves and Washington Senators were due to continue their practice series here this afternoon. Boston was especially anxious to win today, as it would even up the series, and Marquard, Rudolph and Anderson were expected to take a turn in the box for the Braves. Zachary was expected to start for the Senators, with Gleason and Francis ready to take their turns.

BETTER HITTING
BY PHILADELPHIA

National League Baseball Club Has Had Fine Training Trip and Expects to Start Well

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special).—In better condition than any Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has been for many years at the start of the championship season, Manager Irving Wilhelm looks forward to a good get-away. The training camp at Leesburg, Fla., offered the team excellent facilities. Not one day was lost through bad weather, although two light rain storms held up morning drills soon after the squad arrived in the South.

As a result of this the team has been able to get into first-class condition and the pitchers are better advanced than the majority of big league clubs. Hard hitting has been the games in which the Philadelphia Nationals participated in Florida and on the way north. During their stay in Florida, Manager Wilhelm's team won 8 out of 9 exhibition games, the lone defeat being at the hands of the Washington Americans when Pitcher Jess Winters had one bad inning, but the close. The team has been hitting exceptionally hard in all the exhibition games and Wilhelm looks for it to continue when the championship season opens.

The pitching staff consists of Lee Meadows, Walter Hubbell, George Smith, James R. Phipps, Betts, Stanwood Baumgartner, Jess Winters and Kenneth Sedgewick.

Meadows, Hubbell, Smith, Ring and Winters are looked upon as the leading quintet, but the others are likely to win a game now and then. Hubbell, Smith and Winters were formerly with the Giants. Meadows came to the Phillies from St. Louis, and Ring was a star at Cincinnati and Brooklyn before coming here. Meadows and Ring are in better shape than any of the other regulars and are likely to get away to a good start in the championship season. Meadows pitched the greater part of the winter in Cuba and Ring kept in condition by working in a gymnasium.

Manager Wilhelm is also carrying the following pitchers, but they will probably be sent away for further seasoning. They are: Phipps, from the Ontario Canadian League; Thomas Sullivan, John Singleton, Pete Behan, Colonels Snover and Epperson.

The Phillies will start the season with a new first baseman, in the person of Roy Leslie, who has been a star for the last few years with the New Orleans Club. Leslie is a native Philadelphian. He jumped into his new position with a vengeance and hit several home runs in exhibition games on the way north. As first substitute at first base, Clifford Lee is available. He was with the team last year and came here from the Pittsburgh Pirates. Lee can also catch or play in the outfield.

Frank Parkinson, of Trenton, N. J., who played a good game at shortstop last season, has been moved over to second base to make room for Arthur Fletcher, who was with the team in 1920, but temporarily retired from the game last season. Fletcher is back with his old-time enthusiasm just the same as when he covered shortstop and captained the New York Nationals and expects to have a good season. He will captain the Phillies this year.

Third Baseman Rappi, who was obtained from the New York club last summer, will not have much opposition at that position, and Wilhelm predicts that he will be a star this year. As utility infielders the Phillies have Muller, Smith and Richbourg. The latter is a student at the University of Florida. He will join the team in May. Richbourg was also obtained from the New York club.

In the outfield will be seen LeBourveau, the Californian; Williams, the former Notre Dame University and Chicago Nationals star; Curtis Walker, who was with the New York club last spring, and Lee King, another former New York player, who was with Pittsburgh several seasons ago. LeBourveau has been stationed in left field, where he looks like a real star, and Walker is covering more ground than in previous seasons in center field. Walker and King will alternate in right field. Russell Wrightstone, who has been with the team for the last few years as an infielder, is being carried for utility work in the outfield and infield, on account of his hard hitting.

Manager Wilhelm will be assisted this year by Conroy, the veteran big leaguer, who played third base for the New York American League club for many seasons. Conroy's official capacity will be that of coach.

WICHITA BEATS CUBS

ATHLETICS

ADVERTISING

CLASSIFIED

BY CITIES

IOWA'S PITCHING
STAFF STRONGER

Showing in the Conference Will
Depend Largely Upon the
Added Box Talent

IOWA CITY, Iowa (Special).—Upon the strength of the pitching staff developed at the University of Iowa this spring by Coach J. N. Ashmore will depend in a large measure the showing which the Old Gold will make in the 1933 race of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association baseball pennant.

Paint streaks of hope illuminate the horizon as the season dawns, and it seems likely that the weakest point on last year's diamond machine will be considerably strengthened with added box talent. Best of all the encouraging factors is the early-season form displayed by G. H. Frohwein '22, a capable pitcher who was out of the game last spring before the regular season opened. L. M. Becker '23, C. B. Wells '23, and H. W. Volmer '23, are three pitchers developed last season who will undoubtedly show considerable improvement this season, while L. E. Travis '23, and G. J. Fabricius '24, the latter a left-hander, are developing rapidly and give promise of usefulness, especially Fabricius, who is the first left-hander at Iowa in several years.

Battling strength will not be lacking this year, although Old Gold nines have never been noted for their hitting ability. Capt. C. O. Michaelson '22, G. C. Locke '23 and B. M. Barrett '24 are the three leading candidates for catcher, and all have decidedly better than average ability with the bat. It seems probable that all will be used on the nine on this account, and if Barrett comes through behind the plate it is likely that the season will find Locke at first and Michaelson in right field. Otherwise Michaelson may catch and Barrett may play in the outfield or be used as utility man and pinch hitter.

Locke at first base is being understudied at present by M. B. Arneson '23, and if Paul Barton '24 reports as expected his fielding ability will make him a strong candidate. F. J. Shimek '23, regular second baseman for two years, is getting unexpected competition from G. B. Esslinger '23, who is a good infield performer. Three candidates appear to be battling it out for short stop and third base. These are L. H. Huribut '24, F. L. Poessel '24 and Wayland Hicks '23, among whom there is the closest of races.

Harbit played third last year and will be a hard man to keep off the team. G. A. Draper '22, and E. L. Wilhelm '22, are two experienced outfield performers who are candidates for the first time in the outfield. Following is the schedule as now arranged: April 6—Iowa State Teachers at Iowa City (tentative); 12—Coe at Cedar Rapids; 14—Upper Iowa at Fayette; 15—Upper Iowa at Fayette; 17—Cornell University at Mt. Vernon; 21—DePauw University at Chicago; 22—Northwestern University at Evanston; 24—Coe at Iowa City; 27—University of Illinois at Champaign; 28—Purdue University at Lafayette.

This year the Iowa nine will be schooled in play by practice games with college teams in near-by cities, instead of playing a series of games with minor-league squads. Six of these preliminary games have already been scheduled, and others may be added. Besides the "Big Ten" games formally scheduled, it is likely that the Old Gold will meet the University of Minnesota, which is putting a diamond nine in the field this spring for the first time in many years. Following is the schedule as now arranged: April 6—Iowa State Teachers at Iowa City (tentative); 12—Coe at Cedar Rapids; 14—Upper Iowa at Fayette; 15—Upper Iowa at Fayette; 17—Cornell University at Mt. Vernon; 21—DePauw University at Chicago; 22—Northwestern University at Evanston; 24—Coe at Iowa City; 27—University of Illinois at Champaign; 28—Purdue University at Lafayette.

May 6—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 6—University of Illinois at Iowa City; 12—University of Wisconsin at Iowa City; 15—University of Wisconsin at Chicago; 20—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 22—University of Michigan at Iowa City; 26—Purdue University at Iowa City.

CANADIAN HENLEY DATES
TORONTO, April 6 (Special).—The executive of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen has announced that the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta will be held at Port Dalhousie on the Welland Canal on July 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and Saturday previous to the N. A. A. C. regatta which will be held at Philadelphia. The program this year will be the same as last year but there will be many improvements both for the oarsmen and the spectators before the regatta is held.

BALTIMORE BEATS PHILIES
PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The Philadelphia Nationals were defeated yesterday by Baltimore, 3 to 2, while the Philadelphia Americans were idle because of rain. Manager Mack planned to shift a number of players, sending Walker, Whit, Johnston and Callaway to the second squad which leaves today for Philadelphia. The main team plays Moine of the Three-L League at Morgantown, Pa., C. C. while the Phillies meet Richmond of the Virginia League at Richmond.

ELECT C. R. COTTON CAPTAIN
DURHAM, N. H., April 5.—At a meeting of the letter men of the new Hampshire College track team here today Clyde R. Cotton '23, Center Stratford, N. H., was elected captain of varsity track for the 1933 season. Cotton is a very popular coach. He has played a stellar game at guard on the varsity football team for the last two years. His specialty in track is the half-mile and high jump.

JOSEPH GUILLEMET
RECAPTURES TITLE

HEREFORD (Special).—For the second time in history, Joseph Guillemet, the French running champion, who won the 5000-meter run at the 1920 Olympic Games, has left his country to search for fresh worlds to conquer and returned to it bearing the handsome silver cup awarded to the first man home in the English 10-mile, cross-country championship. His previous victory was in 1920, when, at Windsor, he led the field from the start. Two other Frenchmen, assisted by Guillemet in his "invasion." One, Lucien Duquesne, a smoothly-moving if inconsistent runner, was obliged to retire early in the race, but the other, Joseph Schnellman, came in third, about 150 yards behind the winner. The start took place at one end of the Hereford race course and the course led twice round the race course and then out into the country, being covered four times.

Two hundred and forty-one runners started with W. Freeman of the Birchfield Harriers, in the van, with his club-mate, C. E. Blewett, close behind. Guillemet ran third, keeping a watchful eye on the men in front of him. Round the course once more and then out into the country went the pack, to return with Guillemet as the leading man. By this time the field was well spread out. As the foremost men passed the stand, the French champion was just ahead of Eckersley, of the Warrington Harriers. Schnellman, who had held his place in third place, but Freeman, who won the race last year, was not so easily disposed of. There was tremendous excitement when the leaders passed again, for the champions of England and France, in the persons of Freeman and Guillemet, were 30 yards ahead of their nearest reinforcements, Eckersley and Schnellman, respectively.

When the bell rang for the last lap, Guillemet led by 25 yards, while Eckersley and Freeman ran some 100 yards in front of Schnellman. The Frenchman speeded up and went past the judges, to win by 100 yards in the last time of 57m. 1s. Eckersley, a comparatively unknown man, was second, 50 yards ahead of Schnellman, behind whom came E. Thomas of Newport Harriers, the Welsh champion team.

As anticipated, Birchfield Harriers gained an easy victory in the team championship. So exceedingly well did they pack that their six scoring men, led by Blewett and Freeman, who were fifth and sixth, respectively, were among the first 14 home. Surrey Athletic Club was second and Warrington Harriers third, South London Harriers, who have provided the first man home on six occasions in the past, were eleventh. This is the fourteenth victory obtained by Birchfield Harriers, since the championship was first held in 1877.

GOLF MEET GOES
TO HUTCHISON

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Finishing the last round of the 72 holes in 72 lock Hutchison of Chicago won the open golf tournament at the Columbia Country Club here today with a grand total of 295 strokes. John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y., who led the field after the first day's play by virtue of his 69 made in the initial round, took 77 and 78 yesterday, finishing second with 299. Walter C. Hagen, New York, made a brilliant comeback in the afternoon, after shooting a mediocre 79 in the morning, by equalling Hutchison's mark of 72, and finishing third. Joseph H. Kirkwood of Australia and Fred McLeod, the home professional, were just outside of the money with 314 and 315 respectively.

The score of the winner represents fast golf for the Columbia course, which is very far from being a snap. Hutchison's four circuits were made in 72, 75, 76, 72, which shows that he is in a way to defend his British open title very effectively this season. Patrick O'Hara the Richmond county professional who captured the north and south open title at Pinehurst last week, suffered a slump in form at Columbia. The players who landed in the money and their scores:

Jock Hutchison, Chicago, 147 76 72 295
J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, 144 77 78 299
W. C. Hagen, New York, 151 79 72 302
J. McLeod, New York, 150 78 76 304
J. M. Barnes, New York, 153 74 79 306
L. Ayton, Chicago, 152 75 80 307
G. Kerrigan, Wh. Beeches, 157 77 77 311
Harry Hampton, Detroit, 153 80 80 313

CIONT WINS WORLD'S TITLE
CHICAGO, April 6.—Roland Clont of Akron, O., won the five-mile race in the world's professional roller skating tournament last night. His time was 14m. 4.2-5s.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Davey in Circusland

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It was an unusually long stake. Even Davey could see that—Davey Winkle, who had spent half the morning following the sledge-hammer gangs over the acres and acres of circus grounds.

And yet neither he, nor anyone else, perhaps, would have thought much of that fact, if the little man with the twinkling eyes hadn't said what he did. Indeed, it was what he said that caused the blue-shirted one to answer back—he who was boss of the stake-driving crew, and who later ran so fast across the great field. And once he did that, why—

But that's not the beginning of the tale, even if it does come square on the heels of it. So suppose we turn back for three whisks and get at the very start of the thing.

The Real Beginning of the Tale
It really began with Mr. Skeever making up his mind to build a pickle factory. True enough, as he, himself, afterward declared (and if he said it once, he said it a hundred times)—had he thought two minutes longer, or if anyone had so much as up and hinted a reminder, he could and would have postponed starting the work until after the Most Wonderful Day had come and gone. In fact, it was even reported that Mr. Skeever had once pounded on his desk and intimated that he might never have built the factory at all.

But, however that may have been, it nevertheless turned out that, on the day when the man with the black moustache came to town, Skeever's field was simply a sight; yes, sir—simply an out-and-out sight. There were men, and horses, and scrapers swarming over it, and foundations already started—no end.

In short, here was the circus man come to arrange everything, only to find that ever-to-be-counted-on circus grounds knocked into a cocked hat. And (of all things) to make place for a pickle factory!

An Unrecorded Conversation
Now, just what the circus man said to Mr. Skeever, when he learned how matters stood, or precisely what Mr. Skeever answered back, is not exactly known. The two talked together for some minutes, in one corner of the Skeever store, and Tiggy Turner (who keeps the books at the high desk just back of the pile of ivory soap)

said that, though he heard nothing, he could see that the circus man was frowning terribly black frowns and that Mr. Skeever's knees were quaking like anything.

Then, by and by (Tiggy said) the two went out, the circus man kind of miffed like, and Mr. Skeever (so it looked to Tiggy) begging forgiveness.

Which, it seems, was exactly the way of it.

"But, you see, I didn't think," was what Mr. Skeever was saying, pleadingly. "And please, O, please, promise that you won't tell the children on me. I'll help you in just any way I can to find some other place to pitch the circus tents."

Now, had the two been inside the store when Mr. Skeever said that, this tale might never have been told; or, at best, it would have taken a vastly different turn. But they were well out on the walk and that, it so happened, allowed Mr. Winkle—Davey Winkle's father, you know—who was at that moment passing, to overhear what was being said.

Mr. Winkle to the Rescue
"How's that, Mr. Circus Man?" inquired Mr. Winkle, stepping up. "Looking for a place for the circus? Well, now, what's the matter with that big pasture of mine? Not very far out, street-car line all the way, level as a floor."

"The very spot!" cried Mr. Skeever, pleased as Punch at the interruption, as you may well believe. "Come, I'll drive you both out there this very minute."

And so it came to pass that the Most Wonderful Day dawned yet another time in the Town-Just-Over-The-Hill (for that was what Davey's town was called); dawned quite as it had many times before, excepting that, in place of wending their way to Skeever's field, the red wagons rumbled onward—past it to Winkle's pasture.

What a morning it had been; and, more especially, what a morning for Davey Winkle! How, indeed, could it have been anything else but tremendously important, with the great billowing tents of a sure-enough circus being hoisted into the sky right smack at the rear of one's own kitchen door? For the Winkle pasture, you see, stretched straight out from the Winkle's back yard.

The elephants and all else once escorted from the trains to the pasture, Davey had spent whole hours following the workmen over the grounds. It was the stake-driving crews that he liked best of all—the good-natured squads of men who played such splendid tattoos on the tops of the tent-stakes. And of the dozen or more gangs, he liked best to watch the men who were in charge of the one who wore the blue shirt. He liked them better than the rest, because their hammers beat the finest tune and because they never missed; no, not even once. Then, too, in this crew was the little man with the twinkling eyes. It was fun to see him swing his shining sledge and fustier still, to hear him sing. He had such a high, queer voice.

Davey Tags Along After
So it was Blue Shirt and his gang that Davey followed most. He tagged them on around the end of the very biggest tent. And, all the way, they played their big tattoo. The blue-shirted ones would hold a stake, while one of the others started it with short little taps. Then, the point of the stake fixed in the turf, the whole crew would pound on its head until their sledges had driven it far into the ground. And so on—time after time, over and over again; not varying so much as a clock-tick it seemed, until—

Until they came to the unusually long stake that's told of in the first line of this tale.

"No, stree, Bob!" objected the twinkling-eyed man with the high, funny voice, the moment he'd looked at the top of one of the wagon wheels.

And, just as he did, he spied something very bright, and very yellow pushing up from the spot where the stake had disappeared in the clover.

The thing gradually grew round in shape; and it kept getting bigger, and bigger, and bigger!

"Why," said Davey aloud, "it's a balloon!"

Why, of course it is! It's a balloon! Yes, there was now no doubt about it—a balloon and it was coming out

the top of one of the wagon wheels. And, just as he did, he spied something very bright, and very yellow pushing up from the spot where the stake had disappeared in the clover.

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Mr. Squirrel Goes to Market

Mr. Squirrel lived in a tree. The tree was at the side of a busy street, far from the woods. He had made friends with the people who lived in the big house on the corner. They would give him peanuts which he liked so well. They also gave him hard-shelled nuts and he would bury them all over the front lawn.

But now the people in the big house were away on a visit and Mr. Squirrel had no food in his many pantries. He had dug up all the nuts that he had buried. He had even gone up on the wide front porch, looking for his friends. Surely, if they saw him, they would come out and feed him. But no one came.

"I must find something for my pantries," thought Mr. Squirrel and then he started to market. He did not know that he was going to market but he hurried from tree to tree hoping that he might find some nuts hidden away in a forgotten place. He was soon almost in the center of town where the big market was and had come to the last tree. Up the telephone pole ran Mr. Squirrel and then out upon the telephone wires. He ran fast because he had never been so far from home before. He intended to go back in a minute. But then he reached the market and stopped to look down. He saw a big basket of potatoes. There were cabbages and bright, yellow bananas. And there were nuts. He saw a bushel basket full. It was right out on the sidewalk in front of a market stand.

"They expected me," thought Mr. Squirrel and ran down the telephone pole. He filled his pockets of his mouth full and was holding a pecan up so he could nibble a little when a boy saw him. Then the boy called softly, "Oh father, come and see this nice squirrel." When Mr. Squirrel told his father, "May I feed him? I should like to keep a little box of nuts out here for him."

The boy's father thought it would be a good plan to put the box of nuts close to the telephone pole so Mr. Squirrel would not have to come so far. And Mr. Squirrel came back very soon. He found the nuts ready for him in a small box. "What a good market this is," he thought. "I shall come every day." And he did.

"I See You"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Dear little harebell! I see you!
Though you're hiding among the tall grass.
And turning your face from the highway.
To the field mice, who never will pass.
Without your shy greeting of kindness.
I see your blue gown thro' the grass.

Dear little brown bee! I see you!
Where the columbines dance in the breeze.
And the woodbine throws sweetest o'er you.
As it clammers among the May trees:
I watched you come out of the fox-glove.
Who said: "Come again, if you please."

Dear little redbreast! I see you!
In the low hedge which borders the road;
And your nest, which is made of the sweet hay.
The farm cart dropped off from its load.
Which was piled up to reach the oak branches.
(Some fell on Grey-jacket, the toad.)

Dear little coltsfoot! I see you!
Like a tiny sun there 'mongst the green.
You don't know that, 'most every morning.
I've looked for the gold to be seen.
And now I'm the first one to find you.
In your spring dress of bright yellow sheen.

Twilight's Made for Flying Things
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Twilight's made for flying things,
Going gently by,
Going softly by;
Twilight's made to set the stars
Up against the sky.
Twilight calls the cattle down
From the high and grassy places
Up above the town;
Twilight calls the cattle down.

The Leather-Leaf
Late in April or early in May, the odd little egg-shaped flowers of the cassandra appear. These small blossoms grow in rows, like lilies of the valley, and look very pretty beside the rusty-colored leaves. A slight fragrance gives the cassandra flowers an added charm, while their freshness and delicacy of coloring make them contrast sharply with the dull, "leathery" appearance of the foliage.

Living Lights
IT IS an interesting experience to be out on the water at night. One sees many things that are new and strange and wonderful; and familiar objects take on an appearance that is new and interesting.

Sometimes the water seems to be a mass of blazing fluid; waving flames surround the bow of the boat, and at every stroke of the oar innumerable fires start into life. Globes of dim light, like submerged moons, pass and reappear in the deeper water, and smaller starry lights are scattered everywhere.

One of these living lanterns is the Pyrosoma, which means "fire-body." It is really a colony of thousands of animals that build a house, sometimes five feet long, and shaped like a hollow cylinder open at one end. Each tenant of the house has two doors, a back and a front. From the front door, on the outside of the cylinder, it draws in water, extracts the food from it, and throws it out at the back door into the inside of the cylinder. As so many of them are doing this at the same time, a current is created out of the open end, and this forces the entire craft along! A substance which is a part of these tiny living things glows with a wonderful brilliancy, lighting up the water beneath them for 20 feet; and it is said that people, sitting in the cabin window of a vessel, have been able to read by these gleams of light. Humboldt has written of this remarkable appearance on the water as follows:

Living Globes of Fire
"Only imagine the superb spectacle we enjoyed, when, in the evening, from 6 to 11 o'clock, a continuous band of those living globes of fire passed near our vessel. With the light which they diffused we could distinguish, at a depth of 15 feet, the individuals of Thynnus, Pelamys, and Sardin, (fishes), which have followed us for several weeks, notwithstanding the great celerity with which we have sailed. Enveloped in a flame of bright phosphorescent light, and gleaming with a

found how friendly the boy was, he finished eating his nut. After that he hurried up the tall telephone pole to take home his precious nuts. "I hope he comes back," the boy

Living Lights
greenish luster, these creatures, seen at night in vast shoals upward of a mile in breadth, and stretching out till lost in the distance, present a spectacle of glory which may be easily imagined. The vessel, as it cleaves the gleaming mass, throws up strong flashes of light as if ploughing through liquid fire, which illuminates the hull, the sails and the ropes, with a strange, unearthly radiance."

In the European seas, there is a fish which seems to serve as a lightship for his fellows. This fish is about seven inches long, with pearly dots upon its sides. On the head there is a luminous spot that shines with a clear radiance; and when the water is alive with phosphorescent, microscopic animals that seem to follow his silvery light as he darts away, moving streams of living fire.

In warm countries, there are innumerable insects and plants which illumine the night with their splendor. Some beetles create a light of remarkable brilliancy. In Brazil is found a vine, that, when its leaves are crushed at night, gives out a bright gleam of phosphorescent light; and many other plants and animals possess this wonderful power.

Even in our own gardens, we may see that interesting thing. If we watch the marigolds, sunflowers and oriental poppies in the dusk of summer evenings, we may see curious flitting flashes appear, playing upon the plants. Notice, too, how almost any white flower shows forth at night, with a curious brilliancy.

Misplaced Clouds
Have you ever tried to eat any of the small, dark cherries that grow in fence corners along neglected roads? And have you ever tasted anything quite so sour and puckering?

Yet in the early spring, these trees are wonderfully beautiful, laden with feathery blossoms that look as though fleecy clouds had dropped down from the blue sky and settled in the tree tops.

The New Football
THE only way of getting money out of Bernard's money box was to insert the point of a knife and shake the box vigorously until the coins were persuaded to slide down the steel, through the narrow slit and out on the red tablecloth. His three sisters generally stood round the table, giving advice, ready to catch any venturesome halfpenny or threepenny bit that seemed likely to roll to the floor. They also enjoyed sorting the coins, and helping to count up how much money Bernard possessed.

Every month or so he emptied his money box thus, and counting the contents, replaced them with satisfaction. One Friday evening, after he had found a sixpence that had eluded Dora and rolled into a dark corner, he said: "You may have my money box, Elsie, I am going to spend all this tomorrow."

"What are you going to buy, Bernard?" the girls asked. "A football! I have been saving my pocket money for months to get one." "But what good is a football, when there are no boys near enough to play with you?" asked May. "I am going to buy a football," repeated Bernard. "Mother has promised to let me go to town with her in the morning."

Bernard's father had recently taken a small house in the country. After years of city life, he revelled in the peace and

THE HOME FORUM

A Writes to B

IN cases of doubt it is a tendency of the time to employ a qualified expert, but it was only the other day I discovered that the expert is available if one person feels that another owes him (or her) a letter, and wishes tactfully to remind the delinquent of this overdue debt. The situation is delicate, but not uncommon. Here is A, looking for a letter, and B, failing to produce it.

The postman makes his rounds each day.

A punctual man is he.
But still he brings no mail for A.
That has been writ by B!

And if not, why not? Is B unwilling? And if so, why not? Or is B so busy, so unavoidably pushed and hurried by a multiplicity of pressing affairs, that time is lacking for a letter to anybody? Or, as may have happened, has B written a letter to A that has got lost in the mails? An impenetrable fog of mysterious silence surrounds B. And to pierce that fog, to communicate with B, to add another spistle to the one already unanswered, becomes more difficult every time approaches the matter, and would take pen in hand to find out about it. What shall A say, and how say it, to get a letter from B without ungraciously forcing the lagard to write? Spontaneity is the soul of correspondence—and A is not the kind of a person to beg for letters from anybody! So there you are!

Among the many varieties of "greeting card" which are nowadays printed and sold in quantity, one assortment has to do with just this problem: It provides assorted hints for use with delinquent correspondents and assorted excuses for the delinquent correspondents to post back. Authors of greetings, of whom there are a goodly company, compose these plaints and excuses in epigrammatic prose or jingling verse; publishers buy and print them; eloquent traveling salesmen distribute them among shops all over the country; and individuals buy them at retail and send them to other individuals who either "owe" a letter or to whom a letter is owing. As the picture postcard substituted expert photography for amateur description of scenery, so in this case the neglected or neglected correspondent practically engages for a small fee a professional epigrammatist or minor poet to make the plaint or apologize for the procrastination. You who read this may never have sent or received or even seen such a card. But you have sent and received picture postcards; and so have I. They have their uses.

Here we are. And this is the place. Having a good time. A. J. John.

This, I grant you, is not much of a letter, but it keeps John in touch with friends and family. And so the card that A has selected and mailed to B; it reminds B of delinquency and may very likely reestablish



Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

"Entrance to the Village," by W. Elmer Schofield

Photographed by Chappell Studio, Philadelphia, Pa.

relations more easily, because of its very impersonality.

"Letter writing," I heard a dogmatic gentleman say the other day, "has gone out. People no longer write letters. They send you picture postcards." So dogmatic gentlemen sometimes express ideas that sound more plausible than they really are; and very likely somebody from whom he hoped for a letter had quite recently sent him a postcard. So, for the time being, picture postcards seemed to be the whole epistolary system, and he forgot several quite palpable facts; the known and colossal business of the Post Office, the wide sale of stationery, the development of education during the past century, with its corresponding increase in the number of human beings who can take their pens in hand to some purpose. He forgot also how many letters he had within a month or so written or received himself; and his thought reverted to the days when men wore wigs and pens were really goose quills. Then (according to an assumption that is now and then met with) people wrote letters leisurely, lengthily, and delightfully; they even made an "art" of it, though there was, so far as I am aware, no such advertisement in circulation as that which now offers to teach me in my spare moments to "write tactful, forceful letters, advertisements, stories, reports, sermons, etc."

The "art" of letter writing, like the "art" of conversation, is a matter of individuality: some there have been, no doubt, in all ages since correspondence became possible, whose private letters were as interesting as if they were written, like an essay or a novel, for a more or less definite public; and such natural letter writers, as I judge by my own acquaintance with two or three moderns, if they attempt a public performance, are likely to lose their charm and spontaneity. As for the letters that get published in collections, this age we live in has no reason to be modestly apologetic for epistolary literature of give and get, or content. And as for "art" never was the use of words studied more anxiously than in some of the letters I receive from captains of industry trying to persuade me to buy something that I do not want.

But for the letter writing that has nothing to sell, but so much to give and receive, there are no rules: at its best, though perhaps few letter writers attain this freedom from the epistolary tradition of give and get, there is not even an exact balance between the letter sent and the letter received. Spontaneity (as I have hinted) is an essential, and to answer a letter because you "have to" argues a lack of rapport between correspondents. Your best letter writing is outside the routine of life. It is, in a way, a conversation, one-sided, to be sure, but better than none, with that distant but not remote person. You write your letter for its own sake, not expecting it to be specifically answered; and you receive letters written in the same spirit, and the more welcome because, so far as concerns the calendar, they are unexpected. Perhaps you illustrate your letter, taking much simple joy in your crude delineations, and happily confident that they will be appreciated for just about what they are. However they may be written, it is this plain but mysterious fact of congeniality and common interest between correspondents that helps fill the postman's bag, that temporary repository for so much and such varied humanity, and makes letter writing an enduring practice. The picture

postcard is a useful convenience, but it does not eliminate letter writing; nor do the greeting cards which so ingeniously follow the lead of the ready-to-wear clothers and provide ready-to-mail letters.

In one respect, however, the dogmatic gentleman might perhaps establish a difference between the past and the present, despite our traffic in fountain pens. He might remind me of Madame de Sévigné, and how her letters were passed from reader to reader; he might recall Voltaire, who established a literary reputation by his correspondence; he might produce other famous letter writers whose names I do not just now remember; he might even show me that letter writing was once a fashionable accomplishment, and that professional authors, who wrote to eke out a livelihood, were looked down upon by polite society; he might point me to "Clarissa Harlowe" as proof that letter writing was so well and widely practiced that an enthusiastic public read the novel and never wondered how the characters, busy with their pens, found time to spare for the deeds they wrote about. But this is academic and the dogmatic gentleman, if really so erudite, may be left to his erudition for all I care about it; compared with the important fact that the conditions of modern civilization, its much, and perhaps over emphasized hurry and bustle, its ready-to-mail greetings and its picture postcards are not destructive of a fine and desirable impulse and practice among us modernly civilized.

Queen's College Library

"One great charm of a college library, as compared with others, comes from its connexion with the history of the society, and the little indications to be gathered from it respecting the past of Oxford learning, even Oxford society and politics. Of that charm the Queen's library has its full share. There is a little illustration of Oxford politics in the inscription with which the university printer in 1693 records the gift of a book to the Tabernacle, 'dono dedit Henricus Crutendani, archiepiscopus Jacobus regis exulantis.' . . . There is an interest of their own about little indications of college loyalty, like the note upon a fly-leaf, 'Tabernaculum Societati dono dedit Bolton Simpson A.B. hujus libelli editor et Regimensium cultor amantissimus'; or this entry in the benefactions list—'The 13th of January, 1633. This day was presented to Queen's College these volumes in Folio hereunder named, together with a Poise of Plate . . . from a Cumberland man, that wisheth glory to God and flourishing happiness to this House, but desireth his name may not be enquired after,' or the note appended in 1727 to some fragments of illuminations pasted at the end of the Book of Hours. These illuminations, taken out of this book or some other in Queen's College Library, were sent back to Dr. Gibson by an unknown hand, his conscience pricking him, and so may conscience prick all those that have wronged the Library.' The library is part of the history of the college; to many in the past it has become something like a personal friend."—John Richard Magrath, in "The Queen's College."

Morning Air in Spring

How sweet this morning air in spring,
When tender is the grass and wet!
I see some little leaves have not
Outgrown their curly childhood yet;
And cows no longer hurry home,
However sweet a voice cries "Come."
—W. H. Davies.

THE foremost of the American lyrical artists is perhaps W. Elmer Schofield. In selection of subjects he is not bound to any one season of the year or to any one locality. Including both American and French scenes, his pictures with such titles as "The White Frost," "The Spring Thaw," "Autumn in Brittany," "Winter in Picardy," and "Winter on the Somme" might be arranged as illustrations to Thomson's "The Seasons."

"Entrance to the Village" is in his characteristic style. Some rambling many-chimneyed buildings, stone-walled, with old trees on a bank across the way, which cast sharp shadows upon the sunlit winding road. Mr. Schofield is never afraid to paint his scenes in the full light of day exactly as they are. He even "paints the air as well as the land under and behind it."

"Mills on the Somme" in composition, is not unlike "Entrance to the Village." The road is replaced by a mill-stream and the houses by a group of old mills. Behind the mills in the distance the steeples of the village rise, while at the left on the bank in the same relative position as in the other picture, are bare trees. "The Lock," again, follows the same general arrangement—a canal instead of river or road, a similar grouping of picturesque buildings at the right with the high bank of the canal at the left, all expressing contented humble life.

"Early morning, Boulogne Harbor," takes a wharf for the point of view. Around it cluster small sailing vessels and smoke from the stacks of other vessels floats over the water and partially veils the buildings on the opposite bank. This picture, too, is "painted in the sharp clear light of midday on buildings, boats and water, with a verve that is almost startling in its realism."

"The Wood Road," a quiet winter scene, at first sight, scarcely reveals the road, for over it is a light fall of snow, but the fallen twigs and the undulating ground under the bare trees though covered are not concealed, and the trees are seen as they would appear in passing along such a wood road, only the boles visible with low branches and shrubs but no tree tops.

Mr. Schofield is one of the older American artists. He was born in Philadelphia and studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Paris he was a pupil of Bouguereau, Ferrier, Doucet, and Aman-Jean. His list of honors is long and he is a member of the best art clubs here and abroad. He now calls London his home although remaining distinctively an American artist.

At the Land's End of France

FROM the hill-ranges to the bay, the country slopes down with alterations of character the most singular. Barren moorlands, often partitioned with great banks and hedges, yet growing nothing within these divisions but gorse, fern, and heather, are terminated above the sea by black precipitous cliffs. Between these tongues of moorland, and dividing them, come valleys, the greenest that you ever saw, with meadows of lush grass and grain, gales, and osier-beds and fields of grain and hemp, and burdened orchards, and homesteads hidden among great clumps of elms; and at the sea such valleys are terminated by level lengths of sand, in which you will find not the tenderest shell once broken. . . . Footpaths lead you down, among great moist banks grown with mossy beeches, elms and sycamores, some of them of noble size, upon a tiny emerald meadow which is set, within great tangled hedges, upon the very rock itself. Farther on, the richest jungle of brambles, sloes, hazels and honeysuckles hangs upon the face of the cliff. You may sit with the shadow of this verdure about your head and your feet dipping into deep transparent sea, and watch the great green woodpecker go from stem to stem of the trees, and the kingfisher flash from point of rock. . . .

Do not keep to the highroads, but find your way at large. The Breton peasant does not himself love high roads, but has a track of his own wherever he wants to go. Innumerable single tracks or lanes of this kind, sometimes up between the brooms and brambles on the top of a great bank, sometimes deep down in a hollow between two banks, sometimes over the open moor, lead secretly winding and doubling from hamlet to hamlet, from farmstead to farmstead, from one way-side sanctuary to another, from windmill to cottage, from field to wood, nay, oftentimes of all from nowhere to nowhere. Not one of them but will lead you to pleasant sights, and out of one character of soil—and with soil, of climate—to another. . . .

There is only one unity in it all, and that is in its color. Hardly anywhere have I seen the colours of landscape so rich—so solemn and at the same time so vivid. . . . The heather is of a larger kind and a much brighter purple than with us. . . . The mosses and lichens are of a redder gold or a softer silver than elsewhere. The honeysuckle has larger flowers and more brilliant berries. The blackberries are as large and as rich as mulberries with us. There are places where ferns and loosestrife become colossal, and dank moisture feeds the pipy hemlock to strange overgrowth.

Roof Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Look into Asia, if you will,
Through jeweled windows of desire;
Quarry again some Grecian hill,
Bring purple out of Tyre!
May build more wisely-well, of things
Dearer than marble, though they pass—
Her splendor is of brilliant wings,
Orchards and meadow grass!
Under a roof of apple boughs,
Green-gabled, I will make my home—
And Nero, in his golden house,
Can have the whole of Rome!
—Leslie Nelson Jennings

"If Therefore Thine Eye Be Single"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF AT birth a child should be fitted with spectacles having one lens white and one lens yellow, and if it were possible to keep the child always in bondage to these spectacles, what would be the result? Would it not be this: that the child would never see white or yellow, but an inseparable blend of both? This may be understood quite easily, and will be admitted freely by everyone.

When you stop to consider what actually occurs in human experience, there is not an equally ready agreement. Let us, nevertheless, try to see what actually seems to occur. Children are fitted soon after birth with mental spectacles, of which one lens is labeled "good," and the other lens is labeled "evil"; but they are taught from earliest infancy that good and evil both exist and are equally true and real. With what result? The wearer of these mental spectacles never sees good and never sees evil, but always sees an inextricable blending of good and evil, the good not being entirely sinless and the evil not being wholly unrelieved of good. Such an one, it should be evident, has no true or reliable standard; he is what the apostle James calls "double-minded," meaning thereby, as the context shows clearly, one having a double standard, a "believer" in both good and evil, who "is unstable in all his ways."

Let us now dispassionately and without prejudice consider if this confusion of good and evil, or something perilously like it, is not prevalent in the Christian world? Have not Christians been taught to believe in good and evil as equally real, and as having nearly equivalent presence and power? In fine, have they not learned to see both good and evil? And can it be denied that the result has been the blending of good and evil so that general uncertainty seems to exist as to where the line should be drawn between the two? Indeed, it is only too apparent that in order to see this general moral astigmatism we do not need to go "somewhere east of Suez, where the best is like the worst."

In a professedly Christian country, the United States, whose motto is, "In God We Trust," great numbers of professing Christians are openly flouting and covertly breaking the law which prohibits the indulgence of a grossly sensual, selfish appetite; while in Great Britain and Europe many thousands of professing Christians are self-satisfied stockholders in distilleries and breweries whose business it is to spread a snare of temptation for the weak and sinful.

But Jesus tells us in that great address known as the Sermon on the Mount, "If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light," and inspires the question within us, What does he mean by the "single eye," and how shall we attain it?

We shall not be left in uncertainty as to Jesus' meaning if we avail ourselves of his own interpretation. In the verse immediately following he brings out his meaning by contrast or antithesis. He says, "But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness." Reading these two great declarations together we may arrive confidently at the spiritual interpretation of Jesus' words set forth in the following paraphrase of them: If your spiritual vision is of good alone, your entire consciousness will be good; but if you see evil as well as good, your consciousness will be darkened. As Jesus himself describes it, "If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!" If your sense of good is inseparably blended with a belief in the existence of evil, surely here is "confusion worse confounded."

If we also compare the declaration in I John that "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all" with those under consideration, the fullest light is thrown upon them, and we need remain in no doubt as to their true interpretation. The apostle John here sums up in one wonderful, inspired sentence the entire message of the gospel received from Jesus. God is infinite and eternal good—perfect, absolute good, with no trace or shadow of evil or darkness. But when we see that God is infinite good, and that therefore there is no room or place in the universe for evil, then assuredly we see that evil is only a lie, a false belief; our eye is single, we have an unvarying standard, and consequently our whole body is "full of light"—good, wholeness, or holiness.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in line with the teachings of Jesus completely and effectually uncovers evil as merely a false belief, an illusion, a ghost, a lie, and has laid bare its only source or origin in the mistaken evidence of the five human senses. On page 287 she writes: "The five material senses testify to truth and error as united in a mind both good and evil. Their false evidence will finally yield to Truth—to the recognition of Spirit and of the spiritual creation." Thus, we may recognize that "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all," that there is therefore but one standard—good—and we shall cease being double-minded; our eye shall be single, and our whole body shall be "full of light."

Forgive us our offences all.
Relieve our careful conscience;
As we forgive both great and small
Who unto us have done offence,
Prepare us, Lord, for to serve Thee
In perfect love and unfeigned.
—From John Knox's Psalter.

Stockton's Fooling

His delight in circumstantial mendacity was so unfailing that he often spun his matter out too thin, and he never concerned himself with the problem of structure beyond what he needed to give point to an episode. His variety came largely from within. At the same time, he was observant of costume and dialect. He amused himself particularly with the negroes and certain odd whites whom he encountered in the South (Virginia was latterly his home) and who make The Late Mrs. Null (1886) a continual delight. In New Jersey, where he spent much of his life within suburban distances of New York, he constantly studied the village types, and above all the sailors along the coast, whose habits with regard to the sober truth fell in admirably with his own. Stockton's mariners are among his happiest devices. They furnish a natural excuse for fibbing, and they themselves, rakish and tarry, give comic opera touches which nothing else in Stockton's quite equals. The three seamen who in The Dumas tattoo the barn and set out onions according to nautical designs may be said to head the humorous crew, but they have many rivals for preeminence. Stockton's invention rarely flagged. The Adventures of Captain Horn (1895) plays with the search for hidden treasure in South America; its sequel, Mrs. Cliff's Yacht (1896), goes larking among pirates, who interested Stockton in other books as well. He cheerfully perused the strangest climes and ages, with a blithe inconsequence heaping all his visions together, as if he were some jovial Spenser taking a vacation in Fairyland. He delighted, too, in imaginary science, like that which in The Great Stone of Sardis (1898) proves that the center of the earth is one immense crystal, and in imaginary machines such as those for making war prohibitive in The Great War Syndicate (1899). In such directions he carried his fooling to an extravagance and a tenacity which have punished him with impermanence the fate, indeed, of most lighter comedy. But in his three or four genuine successes he achieved more with merry farce than any other American novelist.—Carl Van Doren in "The American Novel."

The Nantucketer, he alone resides and riots on the sea. . . . There is his home; there lies his business, which a Noah's flood would not interrupt though it overwhelmed all the millions of China. He lives on the sea, as prairie cocks in the prairie; he hides among the waves, he climbs them as chamois hunters climb the Alps. For years he knows not the land; so that when he comes to it at last, it smells like another world, more strangely though it overwhelms him than an Englieman. With the landless gull, that at sunset folds her wings and is rocked to sleep between billows; so at nightfall, the Nantucketer, out of sight of land, furls his sails, and lays him to his rest, while under his very pillow rush herds of walrus and whales.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE turmoil which is apparent in Ireland is but one more instance of a struggle which is going on today all over the world. It is the struggle between reason and fanaticism, good will and passion, law, and self-will.

Ireland's Opportunity

The fundamental battle for freedom, freedom for Great Britain no less than for Ireland, was won when the famous treaty was signed. From that moment Great Britain was free, because she relinquished her attempt to compel Ireland to remain in a political union, possibly desirable in theory, certainly obnoxious to Irishmen in fact. And Ireland was free because Irishmen were left to manage their own affairs subject only to the limitation that they accepted membership of that family of free nations known as the British Commonwealth, on substantially the same terms as Canada, Australia, or South Africa, and that they accorded to Ulster the same right of self-determination as they had secured for themselves.

All well-wishers to Ireland hoped that this victory for freedom, won by conference and not by the martial victory of either side, would clear the ground for peace and reconciliation to do their constructive and healing work. But unfortunately, for the moment, it seems that the old war may only be giving place to a new.

On the one side stand those who believe that Ireland's supreme need now is to prove that she can govern herself, to commence at once that work of national reconstruction which it felt unable to do under the old régime, to win thereby the confidence of Ulster Irishmen, and so pave the way to that voluntary union of all Ireland which is every Irishman's dream. This party stands for the integral execution of the Anglo-Irish treaty. On the other side stand those who refuse to give up the ideal of the Republic, and who, in order to secure it, are willing to reopen the war with Great Britain and to attempt to solve the Ulster question by overwhelming its resistance by fire and sword. This party stands for the repudiation of the treaty.

What it is that the Republican Party expects to gain it is difficult to see. The Republicans cannot hope to overcome the resistance of Great Britain, because the British people are united in the conviction that to break up the unity of the British commonwealth of nations in 1922 would be as disastrous a blow to human progress as would have been the breakup of the American Commonwealth in 1861, and because they believe that the establishment of an independent republic, entitled under international law to admit hostile warships to her ports, would be incompatible with her own existence. Nor can the Republicans conquer Ulster by force, because Great Britain, with all the resources and experience of the great war behind her, is pledged to defend it from aggression. The Republicans, therefore, would seem to be bent on inducing Ireland to dash her head against a wall of steel, for the sake of the difference between an independent free state—one of the British family of nations, and a member of the League of Nations, too—and an international republic.

The free state party not only objects to imperiling the settlement it has won by a fresh appeal to force; it points out that the treaty secures to Ireland the whole substance of freedom. It gives to Ireland complete and unfettered control of its own affairs. The last vestige of English political, military, or commercial domination disappeared with the passage of the Act of Parliament ratifying the treaty a few days ago. The Governor-General and the oath to the Crown are not symbols of subjection, but recognitions of Ireland's loyal membership of a world-wide commonwealth of free and equal peoples. The free state party, too, urges that the treaty is the only road by which Ireland can attain to unity. Ulster opposition to Irish unity can no more be overcome by force than could Irish opposition to Anglo-Irish unity. Union in both cases must grow in the rich soil of freedom, confidence, and mutual good will.

There are some in the free state party who have a still larger vision—some of that vision without which the people perish. On the day after the Irish treaty was signed Mr. Michael Collins published an article in *The Manchester Guardian* in which he declared that the Anglo-Irish treaty had succeeded in reconciling independence with unity, and forecasting that some day the idea embodied therein would gather into unity all the free states of the English-speaking world—including the United States. Not the least of Mr. Lloyd George's accomplishments during the negotiations was his success in making the foremost exponents of Irish nationalism recognize that nations truly free could not live unto themselves alone.

Unless the Republicans adopt the criminal course of trying to prevent an election by force, the Irish people will be called, within a few weeks, to decide by their votes which party and which policy shall prevail. There are some great precedents before them. There was the great decision of 1789, whereby the thirteen states of America, rejecting the appeals of provincialism and selfishness, constituted the first federal commonwealth. There is the long series of similar decisions in Canada, Australia, and South Africa. There is the election last year by which South Africa rejected the attempt of the Hertzogite secessionists to undo the work of Botha and Smuts. There is the terrible lesson, now just beginning to show its fruits, of the repudiation of Venizelos by the people of Greece. It is earnestly to be hoped that when the day of election comes the people of Ireland will endorse by an overwhelming majority the counsel of reason, reconciliation, and peace. Then will Ireland win one more victory for stability and brotherhood, so needed in the world today.

It is not necessary to agree with the extreme Democratic attacks on the President of the United States for his "clean sweep" of the director and all the heads of divisions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, or to be fully confident of their entire sincerity, in order to deplore the manner in which the sweeping was done and the general attitude of Administration spokesmen since the broom worked.

Light Needed on a Clean Sweep

The American public had not fully recovered from the shock of Attorney-General Daugherty's emergence to public view clothed in the prehistoric skins of the spoils system, when there was staged this new exhibition with all the outward settings of the old cave-man drama entitled "To the Victor Belong the Spoils." The explanation "for the good of the service" was the only light shed on the scene. This is strongly reminiscent of the New York police department under Tammany Hall.

No charges were preferred against the removed officials, but it was announced on authority that "agents of the Department of Justice at once began an investigation of the Bureau." The first natural inference from this was that something wrong was suspected. The next thought that arose was, "Why was investigation of the bureau begun after instead of before the removals were made?" The inevitable happened; newspapers and the American public drew the conclusion that there was wrongdoing among the removed men, either known or strongly suspected. If the whole thing had been done with the intention of creating that impression, it could not have been more skillfully planned.

Pressed for Mr. Harding's reasons for his action, the White House gave out a statement to the effect that "A full explanation is not yet opportune," but the President regrets that "insinuating publicity" is being given to the incident. One wonders whence this "insinuating publicity" came. This statement, coming so soon after the Attorney-General's frank espousal of the spoils system, not only is bound to be disturbing to a people that emerged long ago from the evils of that system, but it gives point and apparent justification to the most savage attacks the Democrats can make.

They have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity offered. It is many years since such bitter attacks have been leveled at an Executive as those uttered in the Senate and House in regard to these removals. The defenders of the President were not fortunate in having Senator New of Indiana as his chief champion. All he could say was that there were "ample reasons" for the dismissals.

The public will take more notice of the frank avowal by Senator Moses of New Hampshire: "I preached a return to the spoils system," and of the comment by Senator Stanley of Kentucky: "I commend the attitude of the Senator from New Hampshire to the President."

There probably never was a more likable and popular President in the White House than Mr. Harding, and his prestige was immensely enhanced by his success in the ratification of the Arms Conference treaties. But there is no presidential prestige that is inimical to the reaction from continued affronts to public opinion on a question that has been settled and imbedded in the laws for more than a generation.

IN RESPONSE to the expressed desire of the Dominion House of Commons, the Canadian Government recently decided to try conciliation again, in an industrial dispute in the Cape Breton coal mining district, although the award of a board of conciliation was rejected by the miners several weeks ago. A strike seemed to be impending in the Cape Breton coal mines of the British Empire Steel Corporation, whose steel mills are located at Sydney and in other towns of northern Nova Scotia. The steel corporation had given notice of heavy cuts to be made in the wages of the miners, last autumn. Wages were to be reduced by 37 1-2 per cent. The minimum day wage would be \$2.40.

Under the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the miners applied to the federal Minister of Labor for a board of conciliation and investigation. The procedure under the act is for the minister to appoint the board, for the purpose of bringing together the opposing parties under public auspices and to adjust their difficulties. The board consists of three members, one recommended by the employers, one recommended by the employees (the parties to the dispute) and the third recommended by the members of the board so chosen. Each party is allowed five days to recommend the name of a member of the board, after being requested by the Minister to do so.

In the Cape Breton mining dispute, the employers neglected to make a recommendation. In accordance with the act, after an extension of time had been allowed, the Minister named a representative for the employers. Before the two appointed members could agree on the name to recommend for third member, the Dominion general elections last December interrupted the process of forming the board. But after the change in government, when the two members reported that they were unable to agree, the new Minister of Labor named a third member to act as chairman of the Board of Conciliation, as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides.

After meeting in Halifax, a majority of the board recommended that the cut in wages should be 32 1-2 per cent, with a minimum wage of \$2.85 per day. The minority recommended that the wage reduction should not exceed 14 per cent, and that the minimum wage should be \$3.50. The miners refused to abide by the majority report of the board. They likewise rejected an agreement, arrived at after subsequent negotiations between their own representatives and the corporation, which would have established the minimum wage at \$3.

Peculiar strike tactics have since been adopted by the Cape Breton miners. They have remained at work under

the reduced wage rates, but they have deliberately reduced their output. This policy has been roundly denounced by the Minister of Labor. But, after the whole situation had been reviewed in the House of Commons, in a debate singularly free from party recrimination—with Mr. Meighen, leader of the Conservatives, and Mr. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, both giving encouraging support to a policy of further conciliation—Premier Mackenzie King announced that the Board of Conciliation would be asked to investigate conditions among the people living in the mining districts. It is thought that instead of meeting in Halifax only, remote from the Cape Breton mines, a more intimate study of the problem might be made by going into some of the places where the miners work and have their homes.

IN AN interview with Samuel Crowther, published in the March number of *System*, Henry Ford gives to the public his business creed of four simple rules. The consistent application of these, he believes, accounts for the "remarkable progression" of his industries. He rejects the word "success" as applied to his business, for he says it is "an epithet, and we are just starting." The controlling tenets of his creed are absence of fear and service before profit. Simple as these rules are, they must seem revolutionary to the average business man. To those whose thoughts run in the channels of venerable traditions, the basis declared will appear to be the reverse of sound. Mr. Ford contends that the institutions which he controls differ from all other business because they are founded upon different theories, embodied in the following creed:

Henry Ford's Business Creed

An absence of unreasoning fear, or veneration for the past. One who fears the future, who without reason fears failure, limits his activities;

A disregard of competition. Whoever does a thing best ought to be the one to do it;

The putting of service before profit. Profit must, and inevitably will, come as a reward for good service. It cannot be the basis—it must be the result of service;

Manufacturing is not buying low and selling high. It is the process of buying materials fairly, and with the smallest possible addition of cost transforming those materials into a consumable product.

At first blush this creed may not seem to be revolutionary or even unusual, but by his method of applying it to the production of automobiles and tractors Mr. Ford supplies the key to its real character. The mechanical process of working out the creed is constantly changing, he says, but the basis has never been altered. From a modest beginning, he has succeeded, in twenty years, in building up out of its profits one of the largest industries in the world.

If the average business man were asked to give the chief reason for Henry Ford's success he probably would answer without hesitation, "Standardization." But does that man have the same conception of standardization that Mr. Ford has? Would not the average manufacturer be influenced by fear if he attempted to start production as Mr. Ford says he did, by first establishing the price and then working back to the costs? His theory of standardization is that it must start with the consumer, and from that he deduces the following points to be decided:

"Am I able to make what the people want—make it better than anyone else?"

"What price can the consumer afford to pay?"

"Can I trust myself to remain faithful to my principles?"

Mr. Ford asserts that the prices of his products have never been made on what it cost to manufacture them. "We have always taken the price and worked back. Every price has always been a challenge to ourselves," he declared. But there are moral as well as economic factors which enter into the application of this creed. He does not agree, for instance, with those who preach deprivation as the basis of thrift. "There is a thrift of deprivation and a thrift of consumption, and I think the second is the better kind for everybody. Hence I conceive of manufacturing and of business generally as a problem of performing the largest service with the least expense, which means cutting out all waste." That is his way of stating it.

This creed, to which he gives credit for the flourishing condition of his enterprises, presents a new ethical conception of what a business man ought to be. According to that creed he should be an instrument of society, who serves society only as he manages his enterprises so as to cause them to turn over to the public an increasingly better product at an ever decreasing price, and at the same time to pay all those who have a hand in his business an ever increasing wage based on the work they do. In this way, and in this way alone, can a manufacturer or anyone in business justify his existence.

THOSE who have learned to understand, if not to speak, the language of the woods and pastures remember that there still remains, with some, a need to consult the calendar or the almanac to know when the scheduled arbitrary changes in the seasons come. But in the new-old emblems which even the novice in woodcraft has learned to read, each approaching seasonal change reveals itself by unmistakable whisperings. The sounds to which he has learned to attune his ear are neither loud nor insistent. To the unheeding they would bring no message at all. The note of a song bird may convey the awaited warning, or the splash of water at a turn in the brook may tell the story of a deep hidden pool which would remain an undiscovered secret to the unthinking or the unwary.

This sign-language of the sparsely-traveled places knows no single section, no exclusive clime or country.

Trout Streams Here and There

It is a common language, spoken for and understood by aborigines and by those of all generations of mankind who know or can learn to understand it. It broadcasts its message by a system all its own, and by it those who catch its import from some invisible "wireless" system older than that how thought to be of a newer and more popular vogue answer without even a thought that they could misread or misconstrue it. There is but one language used by the trout stream in the days and months when it strives to send its invitation through the countryside and into the busy city streets. The angler, be he novice or expert, who has learned the call has learned also to listen for it expectantly in the early April days. He may not be able to respond to it, but he never fails to hear it, no matter to what clime or zone his wanderings may have carried him. And if he does answer the call he seldom answers amiss. There is no successful or confusing decoy to mislead those who have once learned the sign-language of the meadows and brooks. A trout stream is or it is not. There is never a moment of indecision on the part of those who have learned to read and interpret the message.

Of course it cannot be said that the desired fortunes always follow the quest of the ambitious and astute angler. Were there nothing of adventure or chance in the pastime it would lose its appeal as pleasure or as a sport. "Fisherman's luck" is the lot, quite frequently, of those who fare forth even when all the "signs" are right. But it is this element of uncertainty that appeals strongly to the adventuresome and patient apprentice or master in the craft. He may strive from dawn to dark and return unrewarded to camp or hotel, but not because he has misread the invitation. He has not striven where one who might misinterpret the message would have waited with patience, vainly. He has failed, if indeed he has been unrewarded, because of something he can readily explain. Fishermen are adept at explanations. He has taken literally the language of a message which could have come from nowhere else but just such an alluring environment as that into which he has found his way, and he will bide his time, knowing he has not been mistaken or misled.

Editorial Notes

BY ORDER of the executors of the granddaughter of the wife of John Stuart Mill, the letters that Carlyle wrote to Mill over a period of 36 years are to be put up at auction. Among them are the epistles dealing with the loss of the MS. of the first volume of "The French Revolution," which had been lent to Mill, whose servant used the precious pages to start a fire. When Mill told him of the disaster, Carlyle felt as though he had staked all on his last throw and lost. But that was not so, for having accepted £100 from Mill to help him on his way, he valiantly set to work and produced the "Revolution" as we know it today. There is only one place where the letters should be properly hived. Some will say the British Museum, but is Bloomsbury better than the old house at Chelsea where Carlyle's greatest labors were carried out?

WHEN John S. Codman, consulting engineer and vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, insisted before the members of the Boston Women's City Club that vivisection was not purely a professional question for medical men to settle, but rather that it was a matter for the public conscience to deal with, he touched upon a phase of the problem the influence of which is often not fully realized. It is an assured fact that any great reform has its basis primarily in public sentiment. When, therefore, efforts are made, perhaps somewhat excitedly, to expose or destroy a firmly entrenched and commonly accepted fallacy, it might be well to pause and consider whether a more expeditious method would not be to "arouse the public conscience." Moreover, the best way to do this is to begin strictly "at home."

IN THIS day of universal suffrage agitation, and the seating of women in the deliberative assemblies of the nations, it is interesting to recall that such a procedure is not without precedent in years gone by. Not everybody probably remembers that in the reign of Edward I, for example, the Abbess of Shaftesbury, the Abbess of Berking, the Abbess of St. Mary of Winchester, and the Abbess of Wilton, were summoned to Westminster, while in the reign of Edward III, Mary, Countess of Norfolk; Alienor, Countess of Ormond; Anne Despencher, Countess of Pembroke; Matilda, Countess of Oxford, and other ladies of high birth, were required to give their attendance in the national chamber. Indeed, until as late as the reign of Henry VIII, it was the custom to allow peeresses to be represented in the House of Lords by proxy.

THE influence of the Labor parties appears to be diminishing in Finland, for in the last elections 1600 Bourgeois candidates were elected, as against 1297 Socialists and Communists. These elections took place in 359 communities. In 1920 the elections in 331 Finnish communities brought into office 1341 Bourgeois candidates and 1373 Labor representatives. While the obvious reason for the lessening number of Labor candidates is the split between the Socialists and Communists, might it not also be that steady influences and a realization of the sound bases of intelligent conservatism have something to do with the results? In Finland, Russia, and kindred states excessive radicalism is slowly being tempered by experience.

THE proclamation of President Harding setting aside the week beginning April 16 as Forest Protection Week is one that should be observed as widely as possible. It is 50 years since Arbor Day was instituted in Nebraska, and the knowledge and love for the forests which these days have occasioned can well continue being built up. The perpetuation of the forests is of undoubted industrial value to the country. And there is an æsthetic beauty which derives from well wooded lands that undoubtedly influences the population that lives on or near them.